

People's courts in Ghana

Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings' regime, which seized power in Ghana last Thursday, is to set up people's tribunals "not fettered in their procedures by technical rules". They will try those "who have committed crimes against the people". At least 60 members of the overthrown regime have given themselves up. Page 4

Thatcher to visit China

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will make an official visit to China in September, Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal, said in Peking, where he discussed Hongkong and aviation matters with the Chinese Prime Minister. Page 3

TUC and CBI urge reflation

Unions and employers together attacked the Government's economic policies at a meeting of the National Economic Development Council, and demanded some measure of reflation by the Chancellor to stimulate industry. Both the TUC and the CBI regard recent Treasury forecasts of minimal growth as unacceptable, amounting to continuing stagflation. Page 11

Miners warned of strike cost

Mr Donald Davies, the coal board's marketing chief, reinforced his chairman's warning to miners of the effect of a strike on the industry's finances. The board had offered him more than it could earn next year to meet the present pay claim, he said. Page 2



No automatic rates refund

Only those GLC ratepayers who ask for it will get back at once the supplementary rate levied for the outlawed cheap fares scheme, a meeting of London chief finance officers decided. Instead, the amount paid will be credited to the ratepayers, thus saving the GLC money. Page 2

Court to rule on 'handshake'

The courts are to decide on the record £750,000 golden handshake being offered to Mr Jack Gill by his former employers, Associated Communications Corporation headed by Lord Mountbatten. The Post Office pension fund, an institutional shareholder, is to petition the High Court to stop the payment. Page 2

Gaddafi attacks fellow Arabs

Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has described Arab countries who were friendly to the United States as being more dangerous than Israel to the Arab cause and said that the governments must be overthrown. Page 3

Spain prepares

King Juan Carlos warned Spain's armed forces not to listen to those presenting themselves as "national savages". He was preparing the army for the coming court martial of the senior army officers involved in last February's attempted coup. Page 3

Test drawn

England were unable to bowl out India on a docile pitch on the final day of the fourth Test match, at Calcutta and the game ended in a draw. India lead 1-0 in the series. Page 15

Leader page 7
Letters: On Liberal-SDF seats from the Chairman of the Liberal Party, and others; music, from Mr R. A. Howard; Leading articles: Darwin; detente, rape.

Features, page 6
William Rodgers on why people should have a choice on political issues; love without marriage; Trevor Fishlock looks at the formidable tasks facing Mrs Gandhi

Obituary, page 8
Lieutenant-General Thomas Corbett, Captain Robert Ellis, Dr M. M. Peeney.

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Michael Frenchman writes on new aids and equipment for the yachtsman

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Benn stays silent

Peace breaks out in Labour Party

From Hugh Noyes and Donald Macintyre, Bishop's Stortford

Labour Party and trade union leaders emerged from a two-day conference last night in a state of unified euphoria, convinced that peace, sweetness and light had broken out all around them, and that Mr Wedgwood Benn would not challenge the leadership again before the election. Mr Benn, however, withheld confirmation.

Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, beaming broadly as he sat beside Dame Judith Hart, chairman of the party, Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, and Mr Ron Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, claimed that the meeting was the most successful of its kind since the last election and one of the most successful in the history of the party.

The conference, called by leaders of the Trade Unions for Labour Victory, was widely expected to break down in bitter battles.

However, party and union leaders later strongly emphasised their view that the meeting had established that there would be no more leadership, deputy leadership, constitutional or constituency battles to divide the party between now and the general election.

Mr Benn was never asked during the conference to state his position on any of those matters, and he refused to discuss his intentions with reporters. It seems also that the issue of an inquiry into far-left elements in the party was only briefly mentioned.

But despite Mr Benn's silence, senior union leaders were adamant in private that he would not attempt to contest the leadership or deputy leadership in 1982. "I do not think it is an impression. I believe it is a fact," the general secretary of one large union said.

A turning point, says Healey

It was significant, however, that when "assurances" Mr Benn had given always appeared to have been once removed from the person relating them.

It is worth remembering that only just before Christmas Mr Benn proclaimed that he was the rightful deputy leader of the Labour Party. His reason for that claim was that many of the MPs who voted Mr Denis Healey into office had since defected to the Social Democrats. Mr Benn has never withdrawn his claim and it was only on Tuesday of this week that Mr Healey was saying that he had no idea whether Mr Benn would stand against him or against Mr Foot, or whether he might assume some other role such as PPS or even Queen's.

Yesterday, however, the conviction that Mr Benn would not run for the leadership or deputy leadership appeared to extend even to Mr Healey, who said: "The unanimous feeling was that the wrangles must stop."

Today's conference marks a turning point in British politics. We agreed unanimously to turn our backs on the miseries of the last two years. From this day forward the Labour Party and the trade union movement will concentrate their energies on getting a Labour majority at the next general election."

The Labour movement had gained a double bonus from the conference, he said. "It is pulling together just when the artificial alliance between the Liberals and the Social Democrats is falling apart. Their jury-jury structure is crumbling into ruin again before the cement is dry."

Mr Eric Hoffer, a supporter of Mr Benn, put to the conference at least one issue that could introduce further bitterness when he declared that it was important to accept that there were many differing groups within the party; while

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The right to choose, page 6

The gulag, photograph, page 4

Reagan confidence, Polish party losses, page 4

Hedgehog, photograph, page 4

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Economy boost, page 2

Father of raped girl attacks 'unjust' sentence

By Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent

The father of a rape victim aged 17, whose attacker was fined £2,000 on Tuesday, disclosed yesterday that his daughter's experience resulted in her putting off her wedding.

He called the sentence unjust and painful and said: "Our daughter will bear the mental scars for the rest of her life. She went through a terrible ordeal and she was totally broken up when he was allowed to walk free."

The thing that really hurts is that she did not want to go to court in the first place, but the police persuaded her and she would be helping every other rape victim.

"No woman is going to be willing to give evidence in a rape case again now that she knows that her attacker may not even have to spend a day in prison for his crime."

The girl had to hitch-hike because her fiance, an American serviceman, was unable to drive her home.

Mr Alan Dennis, yesterday said that he had got off lightly and he realized that he could not be seen to attack girls out alone at night.

The girl's father commented: "The judge has given me a free licence for any rapist to attack girls out alone at night."

He said that last month his daughter had spent two weeks in hospital after suffering a nervous breakdown. "The doctor called it delayed trauma,

but we can see that our



A strike which is expected to halt all of British Rail's Sealink ferries has been called by officers in support of the seamen, seen above, who are holding a sit-in on the threatened Senlac ferry at Newhaven. Report, page 2

Russia signs easy credit deal with Poland

By Our Foreign Staff

The Soviet Union announced yesterday that it would grant Poland credit on easy terms to cover the trade imbalance between the two countries. Figures for the first nine months of 1981 put the Polish deficit at about £250m. roubles (£959m.).

The agreement was contained

and a general trade protocol

in Moscow by Mr

Tadeusz Nestorowicz, the Polish

Foreign Trade Minister, and

Mr Nikolai Patolichev, his

Soviet counterpart.

The project of a by-election

in Bishopfield, Glasgow, with Mr Roy Jenkins representing the SDP was mentioned more than once and Mr Gairin Laird, the representative of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and a right-winger, said, "pol. would provide Labour with a chance to show its unity." If that means the Lairds and the Benns appearing on the same platform then so be it," said the meeting.

One decision to come out of the conference is that a costly promotional campaign to emphasise the new unity will be launched over the next few months. Between now and the end of February there will be 23 conferences throughout the country for thousands of party activists, followed by meetings in every constituency in the country. They will be addressed by senior trade union and party leaders to drive home the new feeling of brotherly love.

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Until the campaign ends in

March or April, those meetings

will be reinforced by film

outlining all branches of party

policy, with the significant

exception of nuclear unilateralism and defence. The film

will also contain a Labour

alternative economic strategy

with particular emphasis on

public ownership.

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NEWS IN

SUMMARY

Decision or
return of
GLC rate

A private meeting of chief finance officers of all the London boroughs and the Greater London Council decided yesterday to recommend that the county ratepayers should get their new supplementary rate, due to come into effect in January, of £1.25 per £100 of rates last month if they ask for the money.

The officers considered that a refund of the money collected by boroughs from the GLC for its cheap fares policy would cost too much instead, the amount should be credited against ratepayers' payments for 1982-83. The sum involved was some £50m.

The meeting was called by the London Boroughs Association to ensure that ratepayers would receive the same treatment from all the boroughs.

As soon as the GLC decides on its financial plans on Tuesday, borough councils will start a series of meetings to rescind the resolutions they made last year to levy the supplementary rate.

The inner London boroughs will pass, as soon as they can, a motion calling for the supplementary rate levied on behalf of the Inner London Education Authority, which asked boroughs last autumn for 4.7p a pound of rateable value, a total of £35m. By Christmas only £5m of that had been collected.

Yesterday's meeting decided that ratepayers will get no interest on the supplementary rates they have paid.

The Aims of Industry organisation is planning legal action against a number of Labour-controlled London boroughs for spending money on press-advertisements attacking the Government.

An advertisement in yesterday's Standard complained of cuts in government grants to London boroughs and portrayed local election candidates as puppets of the "Trotskyites" controlled by Whitehall. The organisation said that the advertisement was a disgraceful misuse of ratepayers' money.

Lawyers acting for the borough of Solihull will ask the High Court today for an order declaring that the West Midlands County Council acted illegally last autumn when it levied a supplementary rate to pay for cuts in bus fares. On the basis of the recent Lords judgement on the GLC's cheap fares scheme, Solihull's lawyers think there is a good chance of overturning the rate even though public transport in the West Midlands is regulated by different laws.

Lamp post stops freedom break

Two prisoners in their early twenties broke out of Swansea Magistrates' Court yesterday and ran either side of a lamp post, forcing them to be handcuffed together and breaking their wrists. They were treated in hospital.

Later they were remanded in custody for a week. Their names were not disclosed to prevent their case being prejudiced.

£42,000 paid for prayer rug

A rare Ottoman prayer rug which Sotheby's had estimated would fetch between £1,000 and £2,000 was sold for £42,000 yesterday to a Munich dealer, Eberhard Herrmann.

The rug was catalogued as a fine seventeenth-century Ghordes prayer rug with eighteenth-century embroidery. But after the auction carpet dealers said it was a late sixteenth or early seventeenth century prayer rug from Cairo.

Boy in race protest

The Commission for Racial Equality is considering the case of Leroy Kirk, aged six, of Ipswich, whose mother has complained that a London model agency rejected him for work because of his colour.

BMW car wins trophy

The "Top Car" trophy, presented annually by the British Guild of Motoring Writers, has been awarded to the BMW 5 series saloon from Germany. A panel of journalists from 12 European countries has named the Ford cargo vehicle "Truck of the Year" for 1982.

Strike could cost customers and jobs, pitmen told

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Leeds.

In British industry is inescapable. Had the union taken industrial action against the rundown of coal mining during the 1950s and 1960s, the closure of many pits could have been averted, he says. "The changes of the early 70s sprang from the two national strikes in 1972 and 1974, which coincided with an increased demand for coal."

It was strike and fierce collective bargaining that brought wage increases and improvements in conditions, etc. Retirement and pension bonus schemes. Equally, it had been the unofficial stoppages and the threat of a national strike that had forced the Government to back down last year over the accelerated closure of 25 pits.

Mr Scargill goes on: "Miners have demonstrated that collective bargaining is able to comprehend far more than just wages. The fundamental question is how to increase real control within capitalist society and at the same time create the conditions necessary to establish a socialist society."

The union leader dismissed worker involvement in management as the right strategy to achieve that, arguing that it would be more likely to be won through collective bargaining.

"Workers are in an adversary relationship with employers. There is a fundamental incompatibility between employers' needs to control the workforce and maximise profits and workers' interests in securing the highest wages and best conditions they can. Conflict over wages is inescapable in industry."

Mr Scargill's intervention in the miners' dispute has put Yorkshire in a position of warnings that will be delivered by senior management in the few days remaining before members of the National Union of Mineworkers go to the polls on January 14 and 15.

His message was pitched on the eve of publication of a fresh statement of his militant political philosophy by the union's president-elect, Mr Arthur Scargill. In an article in New Society today he argues that conflict over wages

is inescapable in industry.

Rail drivers urged to attend joint talks

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Attempts were being made last night to bring train drivers' union leaders and officials of the other two railway unions together for a meeting with British Rail next Monday in an effort to avert next week's threatened two-day closure of the railways.

BR, which yesterday sent a letter to all footplatemen warning them of the dangers to the enterprise if the strike goes ahead, is trying to find a way of persuading the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) to attend next week's meeting without first paying them a 3 per cent pay rise.

It is refusing to make the payment to the 27,000-strong union, the second stage of an 11 per cent deal agreed last August, until the union accepts new flexible rostering proposals. Aslef's view is that the 3 per cent must be paid before it can attend any meetings.

In another troubled area of the public sector, water workers appeared to be divided on a 3.1 per cent pay offer. A large majority of the National Union of Public Employees' 10,000 members in the industry, highest negotiating body, it can rely on acceptance by the National Union of Railwaysmen and the white collar Transport Salaried Staffs' Association, whose

members have been paid the 3 per cent in return for acceptance of flexible rostering.

An Aslef official said last night that BR's proposal had not been formally put to the union. It was likely that the nine-man executive would have to be consulted before Mr Ray Buckton, the general secretary, could attend a meeting.

The executive is not due to meet in London until Monday afternoon, but the members can be reached by telephone for their views on whether Mr Buckton and other senior officials should attend.

In the meantime the union's ban on overtime and voluntary rest day working is continuing.

Twelve Southern Region trains were cancelled yesterday morning as a result of the Aslef ban on overtime, and eight evening trains were cancelled. Other parts of the country were not affected.

In another troubled area of the public sector, water workers appeared to be divided on a 3.1 per cent pay offer.

It was suggested informally that the parties should meet under the auspices of the National Union of Public Employees.

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members have been paid the 3 per cent in return for acceptance of flexible rostering.

The union said the strike would mean that Sealink's British owned ferries would not sail, but continued that on the continental routes, operated in conjunction with the French, Dutch and Belgians, foreign owned ships in the Sealink services may continue to operate.

Yesterday the 180 seamen who have been staging a sit-in on the Sealink ferry Seafar, at Newhaven, since Monday, voted to continue their protest. The management of the British Rail subsidiary, however, stated that its withdrawal from the route was final.

The union is demanding the suspension of the decision Sealink has already announced and an examination under an independent chairman of Sealink's plans. "We are beginning to wonder if they have any," a spokesman for the union said.

PACKAGE TRAVEL NOT CHEAPEST

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Package holidays are not necessarily cheaper than independent travel, according to the January issue of Holidays Which? published today by the Consumers' Association.

The magazine cites an example of a couple who paid £554 for a short holiday in Amsterdam. When they returned home with the hotel tariff and a list of air fares they calculated that they could have organized the holidays themselves for £126 less.

Making similar comparisons, using 1981 brochure prices on home affairs, told the Leeds East Labour Party last night that the SDP had now been stripped of its public relations gloss, and was seen to be following the Liberal Party's lead in the scramble for safe seats.

The magazine concludes that taking a little trouble to organize one's own foreign holiday enables considerable amounts of money to be saved.

BL Fighting back

The British Computer Society's 1981 technical award has been won by a BL Systems team of engineers for their work on "See Why".

"See Why" is a remarkable simulation and graphics package that was originally developed for the highly automated

Metro production line. It allows the user to foresee how a production line will work, while it is still on the drawing board. In this way bottlenecks and other potential breakdowns can be avoided at the design stage.

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Top award for BL Systems crystal ball computer.

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Tea for two : Mr Wedgwood Benn facing left and Mr Denis Healey facing right during a break in the Trade Unions for Labour Victory conference in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, yesterday.

Benn's backers beat a retreat

By Our Political Staff

The Labour Coordinating Committee, which would have tried to try to get Mr Wedgwood Benn elected deputy leader of the Labour Party, now sees no prospect of advance for the left simply through an action replay of that campaign.

"Workers are in an adversary relationship with employers. There is a fundamental incompatibility between employers' needs to control the workforce and maximize profits and workers' interests in securing the highest wages and best conditions they can. Conflict over wages is inescapable in industry."

With others on the left, including many members of the Tribune Group of MPs, the coordinating committee evidently recognises the damage that has been done to the party's prospects of gaining power by the prolonged internal dispute. It would seem that it would not be Mr Prior if he decided to fight again this year.

That emerged yesterday when Mr Nigel Stanley, organiser secretary of the committee, released the text of a letter he had sent to Mr Norman Atkinson, MP for Harlington, Tottenham, and former party treasurer, who is trying to form a new campaigning group, including all the left-wing factions, to be called Labour Liaison 82.

Its aim would be to coordinate activities to secure the party's commitment to conference decisions on the economy, the EEC and nuclear disarmament, and to defend the changes already made

envisaged by Mr Atkinson, he

said. "It would inevitably distract the left's priorities into inner-party work, and allow the right to choose the terrain of struggle."

"While we need to resist the witch-hunt and defend the constituency Labour Party right to select their own candidates, we cannot afford to be isolated from the position of what is seen as Labour supporters and local activists as a cause of continual aggression and fighting."

Campaigning should switch ourwards in a way that would rebuild support for socialism and for the movement.

"We need to concentrate on committing the party to much harder policy positions, especially on the alternative economic strategy.... But we also need to ensure that we do not provoke a backlash from the trade union movement."

Some Labour MPs said last night that they detected a distinctly new approach in Mr Stanley's letter to Mr Atkinson and that the criticism of concentrating on "inner party work" indicated that the coordinating committee was not so enthusiastic about supporting Mr Benn in a new deputy leadership battle.

They decided to oppose the setting up of the new group, but agreed that a change was needed to advance beyond the present organisational and political stalemate in the party. Mr Stanley stated:

"The deputy leadership campaign has shown that much more work is required outside the workplace and in the community."

A grouping of the type envisaged by Mr Atkinson, he

accused Mr Prior of not going far enough with his economic initiative.

Ulster stands at the precipice of renouncing the union with Great Britain. Mr Bach Powell, Official Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South, told a meeting at Helens Bay on Down last night (George Clark writes).

Sounding what he called the "toxic alarm," Mr Powell said it would be false to pretend that there was no foundation for the hopes of certain people that there was now a majority in Northern Ireland against the union.

The deputy leadership campaign has shown that much more work is required outside the workplace and in the community."

One delegate yesterday expressed the view that the only truly fireproof furniture would have to be of concrete.

Scrap cars were given MoT passes

Wildfowl face perils of guns and oil slicks

By a Staff Reporter

An historic wider ban on wildfowling for two weeks expired yesterday with a mixture of good news for the birds, some ducks, waders, pheasants, woodcock, snipe, teal, wigeon, and other species in England and Wales.

The good news was that the birds had recovered sufficiently from freezing conditions which cut off their food supplies to be deemed as fit to fly again. The bad news was more complicated for one thing, of course, birds would now be shot more easily in the mudflats of wetland in the winter months of October, November, December and January.

Fully half of those who died had alcohol in their blood (when children were excluded, the figure rose to 64 per cent). The levels found in the flocks indicated that many were grossly drunk at the time of death.

Mr Tony Samstag

A study of 227 fire deaths in or near Glasgow between 1976 and 1981 implicated alcohol as "by far the most prominent factor," according to a paper to be presented today in a London symposium on fire research.

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A study of 227 fire deaths in or near Glasgow

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Record haul of heroin last year

A record 87kg of heroin with an estimated street value of £16.5m was seized last year, compared with 38kg in 1980, Customs and Excise announced yesterday (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

Customs officers believe a drop in street prices from £100 to about £70 a gramme resulted from a surge in exports of cheap heroin from the Pathan border areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan in the wake of the Russian invasion, which added to the difficulties of policing the area.

About four-fifths of the year's seizures were destined for the British market. The biggest haul, 8.8kg, arrived in Dover in a vehicle from the Middle East.

The street value of all drugs seized totalled £51.7m, including 21,000kg of cannabis, worth about £33m. Customs officers also smashed two big cocaine-smuggling rings.

Rugby player is cleared

Mr Richard Moriarty, aged 24, Welsh rugby international, was cleared at Warwick Crown Court yesterday of wounding Miss Lynda Warren, his friend, during an argument in a night club. Mr Moriarty, of Bond Street, Swansea, was alleged to have hit the girl in the face with a beer glass.

A jury took 20 minutes to find him not guilty of wounding her with intent to cause grievous bodily harm and an alternative charge of unlawful and malicious wounding.

Miss Warren told the court: "I think it was an accident. It has not altered my feelings about him in any way."

Suspension order on Welsh teacher

Mr Justice Glidewell yesterday ordered the suspension of Mr Wayne Williams the Welsh language activist, only a day after he returned to his teaching post at Llanidloes High School. Mr Lawrence Smith a parent, was granted a temporary injunction ordering Powys County Council to suspend Mr Williams, former chairman of the Welsh Language Society.

Mr Williams, aged 28, of Tregaron, Dyfed, returned to his Welsh teaching job to face a parents' revolt because of his conviction and prison sentence for conspiracy to damage broadcasting equipment.

He will present his case to the Department of Education and Science in London next Tuesday. The department has to decide whether he is a fit and proper person to be a teacher in view of his conviction.

Race charge

Robert Edwards, of Adelaide Road, Shepherds Bush, west London, appeared before magistrates at Old Street yesterday accused of publishing a cartoon magazine containing racial material. The case was adjourned until March 4, when committal proceedings will begin.

Siege death victims

Police who stormed a house in Corby, Northamptonshire, after a five-hour siege are investigating the deaths of David McDonald, aged 24, and Clive Harris, aged 23, as murder and suicide. Mr McDonald died from shotgun wounds four days ago and Mr Harris was found dead in the building. An inquest is due to open today.

Tarbuck fined

Jimmy Tarbuck, aged 41, the comedian, was fined £40 and had his licence endorsed by magistrates at Weston-super-Mare yesterday after he admitted driving his Mercedes-Benz car at 93 mph on the M5 at Clevedon, Avon.

Woman aged 112 dies

Miss Jeanette Thomas, aged 112, believed to be the oldest person in Britain, has died at Cowbridge, South Glamorgan. She will be buried at Llantrisant, where she was born on December 2, 1869.

Lifebelts stolen

An appeal to the public to report anyone removing lifebelts near the Thames in Oxford was made yesterday by Mr David Butler, the city council engineer. Twenty-two of 26 have been stolen recently.

EDITOR JAILED

Ankara. — Mr Orhan Duru, the editor-in-chief of *Arayis* (Search), a weekly magazine associated with Mr Bulent Ecevit, Turkey's jailed former Prime Minister, has begun a two-and-a-half-month prison term because of a leading article which defended the former Prime Minister.



Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester holding a rose presented to her yesterday by the British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association, of which she is patron, to honour her eightieth birthday.

Jobless urged 'refuse ready for work' test

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Civil Service unions will ask the unemployed to boycott a government experiment in which their willingness to work will be tested before they are paid benefit.

The unions will hand out leaflets outside 20 unemployment benefit offices involved in the pilot scheme, asking claimants to refuse to answer a questionnaire on their availability for work.

The Civil Service union leaflet will point out to claimants that they are not legally obliged to cooperate, because the legislation providing for voluntary registration has not yet been introduced.

Mr David Luxton, an official of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said yesterday that the unions believed the Government was trying to introduce a more stringent test of availability, and that many, if not most people might answer "No" to the first question.

He added: "We are not against the criteria of availability but we think the only real test is to offer people a job, and that cannot be done in unemployment benefit offices."

The Department of Employment emphasized that the scheme was a pilot and that the questionnaire would be modified if it was found unsatisfactory. However, the criteria being applied were no different from those already established in case law.

The unions are wrong if they are suggesting that people will be pushed into jobs they cannot reasonably be expected to do.

The experiment, to begin next week, will be in offices at Sunderland, Leeds, Hove, Sheerness, Midsomer Norton, Waltham Cross, London, Cheltenham, Exeter, Leamington, Cardiff, Ebbo Vale, Merthyr Tydfil, Manchester, Léven, Shrewsbury and Grangemouth.

Arsonists renew campaign

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

Welsh arsonists said yesterday they had ended their truce and would intensify their campaign against holiday homes unless the Government reacted positively to meet their demands. The warning was contained in a letter posted before fire destroyed a 200-year-old holiday home near Pwllheli, north Wales, on Tuesday.

The letter was sent by Meibion Glyndwr (the Sons of Glyndwr) and signed by Rhys Gethin, the name of one of the fifteenth-century Welsh rebel chieftain-lieutenants. The group has claimed responsibility for other outbreaks.

According to Meibion Glyndwr, it sent out an instruction "to all our cells" to observe a truce after a meeting of the "military arm of the movement" on December 12. Its last act had been an attack on a cottage in Anglesey four days before the meeting.

The stencilled letter was sent to Harlech Television, in Cardiff, and explained that a truce was called because two Welsh MP's were meeting the Government to discuss holiday homes.

Brian Horne

New light on fat and cholesterol in diet

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

It is not the type of fat but the quantity you eat that matters, a Which? report on diet and heart disease says today. Health-conscious people should disregard competing butter and margarine advertisements but try to aim for a low to medium fat diet, the report recommends.

The magazine looks at the relationship between diet and coronary heart disease, the biggest killer of men aged over 35, and considers two questions: whether eating unsaturated rather than saturated fat reduces the risk of heart disease, and whether eating food rich in cholesterol increases it.

It says that expert medical opinion in Britain has not supported the idea that shifting to unsaturated fats, for example that type of margarine rather than butter, is of significant value.

Recent research has undermined the advice against eating saturated fat, it says. Differences have been found between various polyunsaturated fatty acids, which were once all believed to act in the same way.

The report points out that although cholesterol in the bloodstream seems to increase the risk of heart disease, there is little connection between blood cholesterol and the amounts eaten. Egg yolk, offal, fish roe and shellfish are rich in cholesterol, but only when very large quantities are consumed is there an increase in blood cholesterol levels.

So there is certainly no need to worry about eating a few eggs a week, or the occasional meat based on offal or shellfish; in fact, since they are useful sources of protein and other nutrients, including them as part of a varied diet is a good thing.

It concludes that aiming for a low to medium fat diet is consistent with the evidence about food and heart disease. Over the past 10 years this is what expert British committees have consistently recommended.

Detailed instructions to staff say that most of those who answer the questionnaire will still be found eligible for benefit but provides for doubtful cases to be referred to an investigating officer. That could lead to benefit being withheld.

The Civil Service union leaflet will point out to claimants that they are not legally obliged to cooperate, because the legislation providing for voluntary registration has not yet been introduced.

They will include: "What wages are you willing to take?" "Are you willing to work in another area?" And for mothers with children: "What arrangements have you made for their care while you are at work?"

It has been decided later this year to end compulsory registration at Job Centres. Newly unemployed people will no longer have to register for work before claiming benefit.

He added: "We are not against the criteria of availability but we think the only real test is to offer people a job, and that cannot be done in unemployment benefit offices."

The Department of Employment emphasized that the scheme was a pilot and that the questionnaire would be modified if it was found unsatisfactory. However, the criteria being applied were no different from those already established in case law.

The commission inserted advertisements in woman's magazines last September. The response has been 10,500 letters, many telling of indignities and financial deprivation.

To qualify for an invalidity pension housewives have to prove by replies to a questionnaire and a doctor's report that they are unfit for household work. There were many complaints of unfairness in the administration of the scheme.

Replace the ineffective teachers, Joseph says

From Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent, Leeds

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, yesterday called on local authorities to use the present period of falling pupil numbers to remove ineffective teachers and made room for the many excellent young teachers coming out of training colleges.

There was much that was excellent going on in education, he told the North of England education conference in Leeds. "But we all know there is much that is not excellent, that is downright ineffective, low standard, and insufficiently demanding".

He did not believe that money was the only difficulty. Similar schools in similar areas, serving populations with similar finances, produced widely differing qualities of education.

"Whatever the difficulties we shall be failing in our duty to the children and their parents... if we keep ineffective teachers in the schools, or employ more teachers than we can afford," he said.

The government would be seeking further discussions with local authorities on how

Desert town focus of unrest in occupied Gaza Strip

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Jan 6

The 50,000 Arab inhabitants of the occupied town of Rafah have spent their third consecutive day under a strict Israeli military curfew imposed for an indefinite period following the latest anti-Israeli demonstrations by local schoolchildren.

Because of food shortages,



the residents were permitted to leave their homes for three hours this morning to buy emergency rations. An Israeli military spokesman denied allegations by Palestinian sources in east Jerusalem that the curfew had been accompanied by widespread detentions.

In recent weeks Rafah, a sprawling desert town conquered by the British in 1917, and used as the base for their Palestine campaign, has become the focal point for increasingly violent unrest among Arabs living in the Gaza Strip, tens of thousands of whom are still in refugee camps.

Anti-Israeli feeling in Rafah increased last month when troops opened fire on a number of unarmed Palestinian demonstrators, killing a 17-year-old boy and wounding a number of other teenagers. The curfew was imposed on Sunday afternoon, after youths stoned Israeli vehicles and erected barricades of burning tyres.

A special session of the Israeli cabinet was held tomorrow to vote on a new financial package worked out in an attempt to defuse growing threats of violence by Sinai settlers dissatisfied with compensation being offered when they abandoned their homes in April.

It is understood that the package represents an increase of around 20 per cent on previous offers. There are already signs that the size of the proposed payments will be bitterly opposed by a number of cabinet members.

In recent weeks, angry residents of Yamit, the main town to be handed over to the Egyptians have begun fortifying the town

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

Why Begin poses a threat to Israel

Does Menachem Begin behave as the last Zionist leader, rather than as the head of the state of Israel? His Zionism is founded (as it has always been) on extreme nationalistic ambitions, which were rejected for decades by the great majority of the Zionist movement.

This is a difficult goal, due to the blind refusal of the more extreme Arab and Palestinian leaders to recognize Israel. There is no other way, unless one shares Mr Begin's confidence that the Palestinian movement will just go away.

Outside Mr Begin and his supporters, almost nobody believes that it will. This means that a compromise with the Palestinians will serve the interests of the state of Israel better than the open-eyed dreams of the more extreme Zionists.

Mr Begin seemed to recognize this in the Camp David agreements. But now he does not seem to want a compromise; instead, he has taken advantage of the extremism of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria in order to create another *fait accompli* which will make future negotiations and compromises almost impossible.

The occupation of the Golan territories can only strengthen Syria's opposition to a moderate Arab plan, leading to *de facto* recognition of Israel; unless Syria sees the trap into which it is being led by Mr Begin.

Almost half the Israeli electorate believes that they will do, and so do I; but the long-term dangers which are bound to be the result.

He then wrote: "Indefinite continuation of the Israeli occupation is an untenable alternative. It would increase the isolation of Sadat. It would bring some measure of Arab unity in an increasingly anti-Israeli mode, strengthen the forces of radicalism and weaken the position of the United States in the Arab world. Moreover, indefinite occupation would not assure Israeli survival and security... In short, such an approach is not in the interests of Israel, the Arabs, or the tripartite countries, and ultimately it would be prescription for war, not peace".

Moving the frontiers of Israel a few miles further to the east cannot strengthen the state's ultimate security. This continues to be based, at present, on Israel's military power and the American alliance. In the long run it can only be based on the acceptance of Israel by the Arab world.

Do the Israelis realize that their present policies risk weakening fatally the American alliance? And have the Americans made that truth adequately clear?

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RAIDERS KIDNAP PRIESTS

San Antonio, Texas. — Two Catholic priests of the Belgian order Missionaries of CICM in Guatemala were kidnapped last night by 15 armed men who invaded their rectory and killed a security guard. ■ Missionhurst spokesman said today.

Father Walter D'Heenens, the United States provincial superior for the order, said that the local superior of Missionhurst in Guatemala reported that the armed men arrived in army jeeps. Father Pablo Schilderhans, aged 33, and Father Roberto Paredes have not been heard of since they were taken from their rectory in Nueva Concepcion, about 80 miles south west of Guatemala city.

Father Schilderhans is the parish priest for the town. Father Paredes, a diocesan priest from Puerto San José, was born in Nueva Concepcion and ordained last October.

"The kidnappers are a pattern by the government against the church. I don't know why," Father D'Heenens said.

He also said that 12 Catholic priests have been murdered in Guatemala in the last 18 months. Another Missionhurst priest was abducted in May 1980, in Guatemala city and nothing has been heard of him since.

CICM is the Latin abbreviation of Immaculate Heart of Mary. — Reuter.

Negotiations for a coalition government between Mr Catay's National Unity Party (which supports President Raúl Denkert) and the opposition Communist Liberation Party led by Mr Alipay Durdurden are said to be at an advanced stage.

Progress in Cyprus talks likely

From Edmund Mortimer
Nicosia, Jan 6

Talks resume in Nicosia tomorrow between representatives of the two communities in Cyprus under the chairmanship of Mr Hugo Gobbi, the United Nations special representative.

Mr Gobbi is expected back in Cyprus tonight from New York where he attended last month's meeting of the United Nations Security Council, which renewed the mandate of the peacekeeping force in Cyprus. He had talks with Senator Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the new Secretary-General, who had been special representative in Cyprus in the 1970s.

At tomorrow's talks both sides will take account of evaluations presented last autumn by Dr Kurt Waldheim, the outgoing Secretary-General, although these are not on the agenda.

Neither side is expected to immediately breakthrough but some observers believe the next months could bring progress.

Negotiations for a coalition government between Mr Catay's National Unity Party (which supports President Raúl Denkert) and the opposition Communist Liberation Party led by Mr Alipay Durdurden are said to be at an advanced stage.

Obote blamed for Uganda death toll

Kampala, Jan 6. — Mr Paul Semogerere, the leader of Uganda's opposition Democratic Party, said today that more innocent people had been killed in the country last year than at any time since independence, and the Government was to blame.

He told a press conference that basic human rights were being suppressed by the Government of President Milton Obote and that people were being harassed or killed for not accepting government ideals.

"I know of no single year since independence when so many innocent people have been killed and I hold the Government responsible," Mr Semogerere said. He gave no figures.

Ghana's military rulers to use people tribunals

From GUY MORRISON, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, Jan 6

Ghana's new rulers are going to sit in people's tribunals, unfeathered by "technical rules", to judge people who have committed crimes against the people, Accra radio said today.

The announcement revives grim memories of 1975, the last time Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings seized power. Then former Ghanaian heads of state and several senior officers were then executed by firing squad after secret trials by special courts.

Western diplomatic sources here said today that the information they had received from Ghana suggested a leftist drift by the new regime; and they expressed concern that its most radical elements might be gaining the upper hand.

Their main fear — certainly shared by moderate West African governments — was that the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, might seek influence in the new Ghana Government.

Early last year President Lumumba broke off diplomatic relations with Libya after alleging subservient activities by the Gaddafi regime. Several other West African states, including Nigeria, Senegal, the Gambia, and Niger, have done the same.

The tone of the language used by the flight lieutenant certainly suggests a radical stance.

"We now have a People's Army, a People's Navy, a People's Airforce," he said in a broadcast speech yesterday. He also announced that the new Government would examine past and future investments by foreigners to make sure they are "in the interest of Ghana".

The trials will be public but the tribunals will not be fettered in their procedures by technical rules which in the past perverted the course of justice and enabled criminals to go free."

Accra radio said Flight Lieutenant Rawlings' statement had explained that the people's tribunals are not meant as replacements for the regular courts, and would act independently of them.

'Jigsaw' for jury in Atlanta

From Our Correspondent

Atlanta, Jan 6

Five hundred witnesses will piece together a "jigsaw puzzle" which prosecution lawyers allege proves that Wayne Williams was guilty of murdering two young black men in Atlanta, Georgia.

Today's opening of evidence in the trial of 23-year-old self-styled music promoter and freelance photographer was surprisingly low key.

The prosecution gave no hint of what their witness will say, but admitted that the case against Mr Williams would rely on scraps of evidence from many people.

The District Attorney, Mr Lewis Slaton, told the largely black jury: "This case is going to be like a jigsaw puzzle, with all the pieces fitting in. At the conclusion there will be enough pieces in the puzzle for you to see the picture and find the truth".

The prosecution relies heavily on forensic evidence from fibres found on the bodies of the two dead men and the fact that police saw Mr Williams in a bridge over a river where the bodies were later found.

Since Mr Williams was arrested there have been no more murders.

Thatcher to visit China in autumn

From David Bonavia, Peking, Jan 6

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has been invited to visit China and is expected to go in late September. Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal said here. Exact dates have not been fixed, but the visit will be between September 16 and October 25.

Briefing British correspondents after talks with Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister and senior Foreign Ministry officials, Mr Atkins said Mr Zhao had described Sino-British relations as extremely good. Mr Atkins is on a familiarization tour of the Far East.

Mr Thatcher last visited China in 1977. The Chinese appreciate her efforts to maintain Western opposition to Soviet expansionism in Britain policy is considered crucial.

During the talks the British side suggested that a review of the aviation situation be held in March or April. At present the bilateral agreements are heavily weighted in China's favour, with British Airways and the Hongkong carrier Cathay Pacific, gaining little from the big new line of business in flights between Hongkong and China.

Carlos prepares army for coup-attempt trial

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Jan 6

King Juan Carlos today warned Spain's armed forces not to listen to those presenting themselves as "national savours" against the freely-expressed wishes of their fellow countrymen.

He was clearly attempting to prepare the armed forces for the court martial in February or early March of the extreme right-wing senior army officers involved in last February's attempted coup.

The King's conciliatory tone on military affairs was evidently designed to ensure that the majority of the officer corps would be on the side of the 1978 democratic constitution during the trial and opposed to the idea of any further coup attempts.

The King, addressing senior officers at the armed services annual new year gathering, made clear his support for the February seizure of Parliament and last month's "manifesto of the one hundred" as well as to the extreme right-wingers' pamphlet that attempted to involve the King in the coup preparations.

Briefly but firmly, the King said he did not believe "in descending to contradict falsehoods or to justify my conduct" and thanked those officers who had known how to reject such "insidious and dishonest propaganda".



Winter of discontent: A smuggled photograph of Solidarity members in the yard of their detention camp near Warsaw.

US more confident allies will condemn Soviet

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Jan 6

The United States is looking for a strong condemnation by Nato foreign ministers of Russian involvement in the Polish military clampdown. The ministers meet in Brussels on Monday. It is called for three actions to demand by the West to stop repression in Poland.

The US alliance may fail to follow its lead in imposing economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

After the meetings of EEC foreign ministers last Monday, the discussions between Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and President Reagan yesterday and Herr Schmidt's breakfast meeting with Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, today, American officials are increasingly confident that the 15-member Western alliance can at least speak with one voice even if it is not unified in its actions.

In a news conference Mr Haig said President Reagan showed considerably satisfaction at the outcome of Herr Schmidt's visit which had left the two leaders in "close accord". There was, Mr Haig said, "a common view between the two leaders that the Soviet Union bears a heavy responsibility for the situation in Poland today".

Mr Haig said that he hoped for a "robust and realistic common assessment" from the Nato meeting of the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union for the Polish situation and its obligation under the 1975 Helsinki declaration on "East-West detente" and human rights.

Mr Haig said both leaders believed that the Geneva talks on the medium-range nuclear weapons were in a special category of East-West relations and should continue. He also indicated that it would be best for him to go ahead with his meeting with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Geneva on January 27.

Communication between governments was perhaps more important during a crisis than at other times.

A Tass report from Washington accused the two men of trying to dictate to the Polish leadership "with whom and in what way" it should settle the country's domestic affairs. It accused them of making the restoration of normal relations dependent on Poland's complying with Nato's demands.

Tass noted, however, that both sides reaffirmed their determination to continue arms control talks, but said President Reagan was wrong in saying the Soviet Union had not given a constructive response to the American proposals.

Zia's eye gift starts controversy

From Hasan Akhtar

Islamabad, Jan 6

The decision by President Zia and his wife to donate their eyes when they die has caused a religious controversy in Pakistan, with some Islamic scholars and divines describing eye donation as un-Islamic.

General Zia signed a donor card for the newly established Rawalpindi Eye Donor Organization on December 31. His wife had signed one earlier.

Corneal transplants have been done in Pakistan for a number of years, benefiting hundreds of people. Sri Lanka has been the principal supplier of corneas, but now efforts are being made in Pakistan's major cities to establish eye banks.

At a function at which he became main patron of the Rawalpindi eye bank, General Zia urged all Pakistanis to become donors, said Falak attached great importance to service to suffering humanity.

To give one's eyes for cornea transplants was a great service. Muslims should take pride in rendering service to humanity, General Zia said because it was their religious duty.

The Defence Minister emphasized that the King as commander in chief was the ultimate arbiter of the armed forces so there should be no intervention by the armed forces in the political sphere or by the politicians in military matters.

Constitutionally, the Prime Minister exercised authority to all defend the state and the joint chiefs of staff, the Minister said, while the officer corps exercised authority within the services themselves.

New Argentine President battles to save collapsing economy

From Patrick Knight, Buenos Aires, Jan 6

In an analysis of Argentina by anti-government guerrillas in the 1960s, it was wrongly predicted that the working class was so discontented that it would respond to their calls for a switch to socialism by violent means. Ironically, such a view is probably far nearer the mark today.

Nothing has contributed more to the demoralization of the military regimes which have ruled since 1976 than their failure even to begin to solve Argentina's chronic economic problems and nothing made them more unpopular in a country where, if ever, there has not been anything approaching democracy for four decades, people at least have eaten well and had money in their pockets.

As General Leopoldo Galtieri came as President in 1976, inflation was running at more than 300 per cent.

As monetarist policies were the fashion in 1976, General Vidal took power in March. The national debt is considerably heavier in per capita terms than the more famous one in neighbouring Brazil.

This view has been challenged. Sheikh Shamil ul-Hadiq Mallah Muhammad Abdullah of Guiranwala, among others, has said that Islamic law did not permit removal of any part of a dead body and therefore the cornea could neither be removed after death, nor transplanted to another living being.

Many Muslims disagree with this orthodox view. General Zia said the other day that he feared harm to Pakistan from the narrow-mindedness of some Muslims.

Communists leave party in droves

By Our Foreign Staff

The Polish Army newspaper said that President Reagan brutally crushed Communists Party has fallen by at least one tenth during the past 18 months and could even have been halved, according to press reports reaching the West from Poland.

Herr Schmidt's response was to "fully subscribe" to what the President had said.

Last week Herr Kurt Becker, the West German government spokesman, said his country did not share the United States view that the Soviet Union had inspired martial law in Poland.

The Chancellor's failure to make a strong statement against the Soviet Union had irritated the White House but in the joint communiqué yesterday, President Reagan and Herr Schmidt "both noted the responsibility of the Soviet Union for developments in Poland".

But before seeing President Reagan, Herr Schmidt made clear at a meeting with the Senate foreign relations committee that he was dissatisfied by what he regarded as a lack of consultation against the Soviet Union which had inspired martial law in Poland.

West German observers here indicated that the shift in the Chancellor's position had more to do with rhetoric and his feeling that the American press played down his condemnation of events in Poland.

In a noticeably restrained reaction, the Russians yesterday criticized the joint statement of President Reagan and Herr Schmidt on Poland but emphasized the West German Chancellor's belief that sanctions against the Soviet Union would not influence Soviet policy (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

A Tass report from Washington accused the two men of trying to dictate to the Polish leadership "with whom and in what way" it should settle the country's domestic affairs. It accused them of making the restoration of normal relations dependent on Poland's complying with Nato's demands.

Further information has come from independent sources about police action on the Baltic coast last month. They speak of serious injuries and even deaths during the release of detainees during a matter of weeks.

Referring to Mr Leopoldo Galtieri as "a clear-cut" leader to be reckoned with, he spoke of his speech censored recently when he spoke of the numbers who had resigned from the PUWP.

Desertion on this scale is unprecedented for an East European communist party, and senior officials are believed to have discussed the prospect of disbanding the PUWP altogether. The subject was apparently raised during a visit to Warsaw last week by a high-level Hungarian delegation.

The Gdansk sources say that two thirds of party members among the university teaching staff have resigned. According to party sources in Warsaw, more intellectuals have left since the military take-over on December 13. Some estimates put their numbers in thousands.

Further information has come from independent sources about police action on the Baltic coast last month. They speak of serious injuries and even deaths during the release of detainees during a matter of weeks.

They were among four Romanians who began a hunger strike eight days ago to publicize demands that their families be allowed to join them in Australia.

Sickness defeats British climbers

Kathmandu — British climbers have abandoned their attempt to make the first winter ascent of Mount Makalu, the world's fifth highest mountain, the Nepalese tourism Ministry announced. They retreated from the 27,005ft peak because four of the six members of the expedition were suffering from high-altitude sickness. The climbers said the team's leader Mr Ron Ryland, aged 33, of Wimborne, Dorset, and his 32-year-old wife Linda had reached a high point of 23,000ft before giving up on December 21.

Fire protest

Canberra — Two Romanians attempted to set themselves on fire outside the Australian Parliament but quick police action saved them from serious injury.

They were among four Romanians who began a hunger strike eight days ago to publicize demands that their families be allowed to join them in Australia.

African deaths

Pretoria — South Africa has announced the deaths of three airmen in the "operational zone" on the border between Namibia and Angola.

Senegambia date

Dakar — The Senegambian confederation, uniting Senegal and Gambia, will come into effect on February 1.

Executed Iranians 'had tongues pulled out'

Paris, Jan 6 — Mr Massoud Rajavi, the exiled Iranian guerrilla leader, said today the government in Tehran had executed more than 8,000 people in the past six months and claimed that he had a list of names as proof.

He said Ayatollah Khomeini, Iran's religious leader was afraid of "the condemned" and had only announced 4,000 executions.

Figures compiled by Reuters from official announcements of executions total 2,100 over the last six months but there is no indication that all executions are announced.

Mr Rajavi also said that it was normal for prisoners to be tortured. Prisoners often "pulled out" their tongues and gorged out their eyes before executing them.

He said that he had photographs to prove this. He said that human rights organizations should send delegations to Iran to investigate. Mr Rajavi fled to Paris last July with Mr Abdolhassan Banisadr, the former President of Iran.

The Iranian newspaper Etelaat reported today that eight members of the Muftahidin had been executed in the eastern city of Mashad last week for armed rebellion.

Mr Reza Barahani — a prominent Iranian writer who was arrested during a roundup of intellectuals, has been released after two months in prison. Friends of Reuters in London by telephone.

Mr Barahani, a fierce opponent of the Shah's regime which was overthrown in the 1979 Islamic revolution, spent three years in exile in the United States where he continued anti-

Shah activities. He returned to Iran after the revolution.

He is a Trotskyist and member of the banned Iranian Association of Writers and Journalists and taught English literature at Tehran University before the Islamic authorities closed down universities — Reuters.

□ The Times crossword puzzle has helped Mr Andrew Pyke, the British businessman detained for 16 months in an Iranian jail without trial, to pass the time.

Mr Brian Pyke has just returned from Iran where he has been allowed four visits to his 42-year-old son who is being held in the Karaj prison on the outskirts of Tehran.

At his home in Hereford, Mr Pyke said his son has been allowed copies of The Times and spends much of each day doing the crossword. He is not allowed to play cards because they are against the laws of Islam.

□ Iranian government employees have been asked to state their religion on a form — some civil servants and military personnel say it is aimed at dismissing members of the Bahai from their posts.

Those who refuse to comply with a Government decree that institutions and factories throughout Iran must be expelled from their jobs and perhaps jailed, the sources said.

One civil servant said: "If somebody gave false information concerning his religious background, he would risk the danger of being identified and executed."

He also said that the action was clearly against members of the Bahai faith, the largest religious minority in the country.

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Trade union and Labour Party leaders patched up their differences at Bishop's Stortford. William Rodgers argues the case for ending the unions' role as Labour's paymasters

Ten million with the right to choose

There is no longer logic or merit in the institutional ties between the trade union movement and the Labour Party. At present these are sustained by out-of-date legislation and the law leans the wrong way. It reflects from the individual trade unionist positive action ("contracting-out") to prevent the payment of a levy (sometimes officially deducted by his employer from his wage or salary) to a political party, he does not support.

These arrangements do much to diminish the independence of the trade unions, even in industrial matters; they ensure a client-pymaster relationship between the Labour Party and the trade unions that has become mimical to good government; and they are unfair to the individual trade unionist.

The present position dates from the 1946 Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, one of the earliest measures of the Attlee administration. This restored the provisions of the original 1913 Act which had been repealed after the General Strike. The right of organized labour to participate in political activity is a major and legitimate theme in the history of the trade union movement and there is no suggestion that this should be taken away. The point is a narrow one, although with the widest implications. Should it be assumed that the best interests of a trade union lie in affiliation to the Labour Party (58 unions are currently affiliated)? Should it be taken for granted that the individual trade unionist wants to make a financial contribution — albeit a modest one — to the Labour Party unless he specifically indicates otherwise?

At the time, there was much to be said for the 1913 Act. In the early days of the Labour Party with an apathetic electorate and low wages, there was a case for facilitating the collection of a political levy. The rash of political

strikes during 1911-12 provided good reason for encouraging working men to defend their interests in Parliament rather than on the streets. The opportunity to "contract-out" of the levy most nearly represented a fair balance of advantage.

Seventy years later, the circumstances are very different. Much higher living standards permit working people to contribute generously in a political party if they wish. The spread of trade unionism into white collar occupations and the managerial classes reflects technological change, significant social mobility and a sophisticated recognition of self-interest. Ten million trade unionists do not need to be led by the hand into a political alignment that their leaders choose for them.

The evidence is strong that in the 1979 General Election, a third of all trade unionists voted Conservative and only a little over half voted Labour. More recently, an opinion poll in *The Times* has shown that 32 per cent of the supporters of the SDP are trade unionists, only narrowly short of the 34 per cent share of Labour Party support. A growth in "contracting-out" in recent years is itself a measure of disenchantment although it stops far short of the strength of views expressed through the ballot box.

In fact, the process of "contracting-out" is laborious. It can be delayed and frustrated by recalcitrant trade union officials and is a semi-public act which can lead to victimization. It is far from clear that wide variations in the proportion of members paying the levy — for example, from 37 per cent in the Transport and General Workers to 57 per cent in the Construction and Allied Trades (and in some unions much lower) — really reflect the relative degree of individual commitment to the Labour Party.

The simplest thing would be to

substitute "contracting-in" for "contracting-out" and leave it at that. But this would involve two assumptions: that the only trade unionists who wish to contribute to a political party through their union are those who want to support the Labour Party, and that the continuing support for the Labour Party from the trade unions presently affiliated to it is what a majority of their members prefer.

The assumptions should be tested. In the first place, trade unionists "contracting-in" should be free to earmark their contribution for one political party rather than another, irrespective of their union's political affiliation. The union would then have a legal obligation to aggregate such contributions and use them for the purposes of the appropriate party in accordance with that party's rules.

Secondly, there should be a secret ballot of all members of a union at an appropriate interval — say, every five years — to determine whether it should affiliate or otherwise pledge its collective allegiance to a particular party. All members and not just levy-payers should be entitled to vote because political allegiance can determine industrial conduct.

None of this would affect the right of a trade union to affiliate to the Labour Party if it wished — provided that a majority of all its members was in favour. A trade union could still sponsor MPs out of the Political Fund (the National Union of Teachers at present sponsors MPs of all parties) and contribute towards national and local election expenses — provided that such expenditure came from politically earmarked contributions.

On the other hand there would be major political consequences. On the analogy of events following the 1977 change to "contracting-in", one result would be a dramatic fall in financial support

for the Labour Party from the trade unions. At the same time, given recent political trends, a number of unions would abandon a settled relationship with any political party. They would begin to judge issues and governments — on their merit and to evolve policies specifically related to the interests of their members free from ideological overtones. No longer able to manipulate the Labour Party as they have increasingly sought to do, they might find a role through the TUC more independent and constructive than anything seen in recent years.

Other considerations would need examining. Symmetry would require safeguards about financial subventions to political parties from public companies. There is also an urgent need for early progress on the state funding of political parties on the lines proposed in the Hansard Society report *Paying for Politics*, published last year.

There is a strong case for a reform of this kind taking precedence over the detailed proposals that Mr Norman Tebbit is to bring forward on behalf of Mrs Thatcher's Government. After a period of time, a number of current trade union abuses would fall into place if the strong party-political ties of most trade unions were broken. At least it would be possible to consider these problems coolly and not as part of another pitched battle in the dreary war between the old political parties.

A majority of trade unionists would probably welcome the change if it were explained carefully to them. There is good reason to believe that privately a number of trade union leaders would greet it with relief whatever they felt bound to say in public.

The author is MP for Teesside, Stockton, and joint leader of the SDP.

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There's no FUN in living in SN if everyone else is doing it.



More and more think less and less of getting married

by Clare Dyer and Marcel Berlin

Are your next-door neighbours really married? — and remain a potent force. Parents are more willing to accept that their offspring is living with someone if they would you know if they were not? Findings from the latest General Household Survey demonstrate the myth that in Britain it is mainly young, educated middle-class city-dwellers who shun marriage in favour of living together. Their disapproval arises partly from embarrassment and is therefore likely to diminish as society grows to accept such relationships. But many married couples today still claim parental pressures as one of their main reasons for marrying.

Curiously, the greater social and family acceptance of living together has emphasized the poverty of the English language in dealing with the relationship. How do the partners introduce each

Couples are no longer assuming marriage to be the ultimate objective of their relationship. They question the institution and ask what advantages it gives over living together. Why marry?

other, and how do others refer to them? "Lover" or "mistress" overstates the sexual element, and suggests a clandestine affair. "The man/woman I live with" is cumbersome and speaks of a desire to make a point. Only lawyers and some writers feel comfortable with "cohabitantes". "My man" sounds too earthy, and "my lady" too coy and courtly. Most couples long for "boyfriend and girlfriend", though as husbands, wives, mothers, fathers, children, and grandchildren appear on the scene, such labels seem less and less appropriate.

What of marriage as a symbol of commitment? Couples living together tend to answer that staying together with no legal bond requires a greater commitment. "There is more work involved in living together," one cohabitant explained to us. "We do not take each other for granted, as we might do if we were married."

In practice, discrimination against illegitimate children is far less than is generally assumed. Most of the legal distinctions between legitimate and illegitimate children have been abolished. Nor is there any strong evidence suggesting that an illegitimate child is treated any differently at school or in his community. Indeed, there is no particular reason others would know of his or her status. With so many children brought up by a single parent, or by a divorced, and remarried parent, there would be little these days to make the illegitimate child feel, or be treated as, an outcast.

The real sufferer is the illegitimate father. By law, the mother has all the parental rights over her illegitimate child. Legally, she can choose its surname, and make all the decisions about its life without reference to the father.

There are no signs of any slowing of the trend towards living together. As having children is seen less and less as a reason for marrying, and as social and family opposition to cohabitation continues to crumble, the likelihood is that more and more people will see living together as an attractive option — either as a temporary bridge to possible eventual marriage, or as a permanent state.

Living Together, by Clare Dyer and Marcel Berlin, is published today by Bonfire Paperbacks (£1.50).

abolished, but an unmarried parent, even if living with the other parent, can claim an extra "single parent's tax allowance" with two children, both parents can claim it. A man paying maintenance for an illegitimate child under a court order gets tax relief on it. A married father has to support his children out of his taxed income.

There are other legal differences between living together and marriage. For example, children, unlike their married counterparts, have no right to be supported either during the relationship or when it breaks up. If one of the partners dies without making a will, the other does not automatically inherit anything. A cohabitee cannot get a widow's pension, or, in most cases, benefit from her partner's occupational pension scheme.

But the gap between the legal position of unmarried and married couples has been narrowing. Several Acts of Parliament, especially in the social security field, specifically treat people living together as "man and wife" in the same way as a married couple. Dependent cohabitantes have been given the right to make a claim on the dead partner's estate. Tenancies in both the public and private sector can now pass to the cohabitee on the death of the tenant. The law protecting women from violence in the home applies to unmarried as well as married women.

The courts have begun to follow the trend. For instance, on the break-up of a relationship, a woman can claim a share in the family home, even if it is in the man's name only, provided the house made some contribution to it, by paying part of the mortgage, for example, or helping to renovate it. But is it desirable that cohabitantes should be given more and more of the legal rights that go with "marriage"? It is arguable that people who choose to live together without assuming the duties and responsibilities of marriage should not in effect have the status of marriage thrust on them.

In the end, however, probably the biggest single factor persuading living-together couples to marry is the prospect of children. Most of the couples we interviewed who were happily living together, and articulately defending their decision to do so, admitted that they would probably wed if they had children. Though the stigma of illegitimacy is no longer as strong as it was (last year 11 per cent of births were illegitimate) it is still a common view that children born out of wedlock are at a disadvantage.

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In his second article on Mrs Gandhi, Trevor Fishlock looks at the tasks now facing the Indian Prime Minister



Mrs Gandhi with her people: "She is perhaps at her best and most comfortable in front of a large crowd in the country"

The juggler with the gift of patience

Mrs Gandhi has to be like one of those jugglers who keeps a dozen plates spinning on her stage.

Her task is immense. The pressures are huge, conflicts numerous and contradictions painful. There are 700 million people, increasing at the rate of a million a month, speaking 15 official languages and hundreds of minor ones.

There are communal tensions, caste conflicts and widely differing expectations.

Part of India is technologically advanced, sophisticated, industrialized and looks the world in the eye. The bulk of it is poor and living in mediaeval conditions.

Policing is inadequate and rough, the judicial system runshackle. The bureaucracy silted and politicians are ill-regarded, often with good reason. Inevitably, in a country of such sharply differing perceptions, tongues, faiths, traditions

her failings is that she has and community and regional pulls, the political tensions are great.

Mrs Gandhi has learnt to move around her spinning plates with considerable skill. She will be stubborn when her instincts tell her to be, but, on the whole, 13 years in the Prime Minister's chair have taught her the importance of avoiding confrontation.

Mrs Gandhi knows that in India, of all places, there are no easy answers. She also knows that confrontation could provide the issue that would persuade the fragmented opposition to unite against her. That is why, although there has been talk of a change to executive presidential rule, she is unlikely to make the opposition a gift of the issue.

In India she is most often criticized for failing to provide a sense of direction. She does not explain policies or

elaborate on arguments. It is not acted ruthlessly to remove incompetents in the bureaucracy, the states and industry.

It is perhaps because she has become resigned to the spread of corruption that she has done nothing about it. She would have struck a blow for some vestige of propriety in public life by dismissing Mr Abdur Antulay, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra state, whose fund-raising "trusts" caused a scandal. It was a missed opportunity.

If she is tiring, however, she shows no sign of it. She works long hours, needs little sleep and is an indefatigable traveller in her own land. She is not only the best-known, but also the most-travelled Indian.

She also needs to galvanize management and planning. Mrs Gandhi has been characterized as a tyrant, but one of

getting out of the Delhi hothouse, but she also has a genuine interest in the villagers who make up the majority of India's millions.

No orator, she speaks softly in stilted sentences, expressing a few simple ideas, urging greater productive effort and vigilance against unspecified enemies. She is perhaps at her best and most comfortable in front of a large crowd in the country.

"In many parts of the country I am called 'Mother' and I regard India as my family," she said recently.

Mrs Gandhi is right. Millions of Indians do regard her as a maternal almost empress figure. She feels that she can appeal directly to the people as no other person can.

It is the remarkable relationship, rather than her performance, that is the core of her continuing popularity and her power.

Look out, Mekon, Dan Dare is back in business

Dan Dare's strip cartoon struggle with the Mekon, suspended more than a decade ago with the demise of *The Eagle*, is about to be resumed thanks to a far-sighted decision by IPC Magazines, which has spotted a hole in the comic market and decided to exercise its powers of resuscitation.

The much-mourned *Eagle*, as superior to *Wizard* and *Lion* as Roy of the Rovers is to Kevin Keegan, will be relaunched at the end of March at a cost of not less than £250,000 and with a print order of 340,000.

Patrick Barnes, managing director of IPC's youth and practical division, remained as tight-lipped

about the venture as one might expect of an *Eagle* hero, but he did say: "We are talking about a publication of 1982, about boys' adventure, which reflects what boys want now and not what they wanted in the 1950s."

This means, I understand, the advent of limited advertising to cater for the tastes of boys aged eight to 14 (advertising space for the first four issues has already been sold) and photo-stories. The editor will be David Hart, 30, thirtyish, an up-and-coming IPC executive who has previously demonstrated his ability with *Battle*, *Top Soccer*, and *Speed*. Cover price will be 20p.

English, one of the officially sanctioned comics at good schools in the Fifties, was the product of Hulton Press, which was then acquired by Odehans which, in turn, became part of IPC Magazines. It was special because it was original. Post-war schoolboys treasured it as a comic of their own, not a *Boy's Own Paper* nor a *Children's Newspaper* handed down by parents wishing to relieve their own childhood. Thomas Marcus Morris, the editor, was a genius. He rarely preshed, and, thanks to intelligent scripts by writers such as Arthur C. Clarke and the genius of illustrator Frank Hampson, its heroes were exciting, stylish and even amusing.

Social successes

The report on page 22 by my colleague David Walker, showing that the Government has a "plot" to close the Social Science Research Council, will make grim reading for all those who, like me and seemingly against the trend,

see the social sciences as an important and necessary area of study. All the more reason, therefore, to tell you of early research to my knowledge to do with the three most controversial and practical results achieved by the British social sciences.

Plenty of readers submitted when they cleared their throats send-ups of these achievements, but I shall disregard them. Instead, here is the outline of a letter from Gordon Bowker, of the Sociology Department of Goldsmith's College, London:

"(1) Extensive, though largely concealed racial discrimination in housing and employment (PEF report, 1987 — a major influence on the Race Relations Act, 1986). (2) The middle classes benefit from most educational reforms intended to assist the working class (as shown by researchers Jean Floud, A. H.

Halsey, Brian Jackson, Denis Marsden, J. W. R. Douglas and Basil Bernstein and which accelerated comprehension — sorry about the word — and the expansion of higher education in both the States and the United Kingdom); (3) The decline in juvenile crime (Leslie Wilkins, 1985), and Michael Young, 1971, is a view strongly informed by the Scarman Report.

That third choice will be somewhat controversial, I suspect, but Bowker's list is an intriguing one.

As David Walker's report suggests, the results of Lord Rothschild's investigation may justify the research council's closure — but in case they are not, remember the bottle of Champagne is still on offer. Come to think of it, the bottle probably

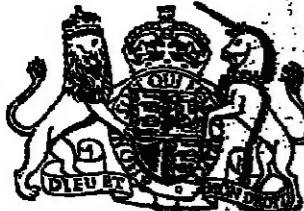
should also look out for a new Bordeaux white wine appellation on labels: *Haut-Benauge*. It will be used with the appellation *Bordeaux* or *Entre-deux-Mers*, with three grape varieties: *Sauvignon* and *Muscadelle*.

Decanter's reports also indicate a very small vintage in Anjou and Saumur — at much as 30 per cent down, though in Alsace the firm of Hugel have made a 1981 Gewürztraminer Selection. The Gratz Nobles, only the ninth time they have done so since 1885. The natural sugar content of the grapes was 147 degrees Oechsle, the highest ever recorded.

Burgundy: A small vintage as a result of frosts in spring and some hailstorms followed by a wet September. Whites, in general, appear better than reds but not so good at the top chateaux. The侯爵酒庄的Sauvignon 1980 (which, in turn, was heavily down on the previous year) is a good, maybe great, wine according to some people. In fact, the 1981 vintage is being compared to the marvellous 1970 vintage, which has aged very well. The French, when the Indians have seen huge wine tankers to the south of France.

England: Our September was apparently one of the wettest

September for 60 years and has made life tough for English vine growers. In some cases yield is 25 per cent off. What is needed is to break the rain. As one grower put it: "We're getting to be like civil servants, we work all year to produce nothing."



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK.
January 4 Today being the Feast of Epiphany, Holy Communion was celebrated in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, when the customary offerings of Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh were made on behalf of the Queen by Major-Gen. Chamberlayne-Mac-

donald and Admiral Sir David Williams (Gentleman Ushers to Her Majesty).
The Bishop of London (Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal), assisted by the Revd Canon Andrew George (Sub-Dominican of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal and Domestic Chaplain to The Queen) and the Reverend John Williams (Priest in Ordinary), officiated.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr W. A. Bailey
and Mrs N. Riley

The engagement is announced between William Abe, third son of Sir Derrick Bailey, Et. of Lappingford, Northamptonshire, and Nancy, daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank Bailey, of Old Town, Leytonstone, London, and Nikki, daughter of the late Vernon Langerman and of Cape town. The marriage will take place in Caversham at the end of January.

Mr S. G. F. Berry
and Miss C. D. A. Gloves

The engagement is announced between Simon, only son of Mr and Mrs. Antoinette Berry, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir James and Lady Glover, of West End Farm House, Medstead, Hampshire.

Mr S. Bates

The engagement is announced between Steven, elder son of Mr and Mrs. B. R. E. Bates, of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs. R. T. White, of Bowdon, Cheshire.

Mr K. Nasmyth
and Miss A. Dowson

The engagement is announced between Kim, eldest son of Mr. Jan Nasmyth and of Mrs. William Henry Hughes, Old Wardour, Wiltshire, and Anna, elder daughter of Sir Philip and Lady Dowson, of Gledeston, Norfolk.

Mr R. M. Caldecott
and Miss R. S. Howell

The engagement is announced between Rupert, son of Mr and Mrs. Andrew Caldecott, of Elmdown Farm, Ramsbury, Wiltshire, and Rosalind, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Paul Howells, of Burford Hall, Wiltshire.

Mr A. M. Clark
and Miss T. C. Hibbert-Hington

The engagement is announced between Anthony, younger son of the Rev. Vivian and Mrs. Clark, of The Globe House, Cound, near Shrewsbury, Shropshire, and Lucy, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Andrew Hibbert-Hington, of Kilnsall Hall, Shifnal, Shropshire.

Mr F. C. Clift
and Miss F. M. Whyte

The engagement is announced between Francis Charles, younger son of Mr and Mrs. F. P. Clift, of Chalfont St Peter, and Frances Margaret, only daughter of Mr and Mrs. J. Fraser Whyte, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, formerly of Shenstone, Staffordshire.

Mr S. E. J. Corbalis
and Miss C. E. Laidlaw

The engagement is announced between Seamus, eldest son of Mr and Mrs. J. J. Corbalis, of Gorteen, Delaney, co. Wicklow, and Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs. T. K. Laidlaw, Somerton, Castleknock, co. Dublin.

Mr S. D. Fox
and Miss J. A. Darch

The engagement is announced of Simon, eldest son of Mr and Mrs. Fox of Devonport Square, and Mrs. Neilia Fox, of Haines Hill, Tamerton, Somerset, and Julie Ann, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs. Dennis Darch of Wellington, Somerset.

Dr M. N. E. Harris
and Miss D. C. T. Swindells

The engagement is announced between Mark, younger son of Mr and Mrs. N. H. Harris, of Ashworth Road, London, W3, and Forge House, Petham, Kent, and Diana, elder daughter of Major-General Sir M. G. Swindells, Joint Services Liaison Organisation, Bonn, British Forces Post Office 19.

Royal Caledonian Ball

The Royal Caledonian Ball will be held this year on the earlier date of Monday, April 26, at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W1.

Tickets, priced £18 each (including light refreshments), will be available later in February. Inquiries regarding tickets and tables should be addressed to the Secretary, 8 Tufton Street, London, SW1. It is regretted that it is not possible to accept telephone inquiries at this stage.

Latest appointments

Later appointments include:
Mr Justice May to be a Lord Justice of Appeal in place of Lord Justice Shaw, who has retired.

Mr Peter Stevens to be director of the London Tourist Board.

Mr S. G. J. Short
and Miss C. A. Burden

The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs. S. G. Short, of Oakham, Rutland, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs. A. C. Burden, of Sheffield.

Mr M. B. Wildsmith
and Miss S. F. Dyson

The engagement is announced between Maxwell Brent, son of Mr and Mrs. C. G. Wildsmith, of Hulcefelde, Derbyshire, and Shirley, daughter of Mr and Mrs. P. M. Dyson, of Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.

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THE ARTS

Television
Dancing daze

In a week when television's greater flies on the wall have turned their spartan gaze on the police it is nice to observe lesser and more talkative flies in sybaritic pursuits. Richard Denton's *Dancing Girls* (BBC2), part three of which was shown last night, has been unswitchable.

On Monday we watched a pretty little creature called Laura marching like a soldier from audition to audition, defeated by the Catch 22 of Equity membership, by her age (16) and by the sheer numbers of other would-be Liza Minnelli and Shirley MacLaines. But Laura had the good fortune to have swallowed her mother's vicarious ambition whole, and it was no surprise to hear that she has now made it into panto in Brum.

Tuesday brought a lump to the throat as Joanna was cradle-snatched out of her A-level class and whisked off to be a Bluebell girl in Paris. Her preliminary audition had a strong whiff of the doctor's surgery ("Any scars or marks on your body?") but she and her mother took to the idea of her becoming a utilitarian image like ducks to water, or perhaps birds to the air. Family tears flowed freely at Waterloo, and the cameras drank them greedily.

Within three days of her landfall in Paris Joanna was assembling herself — false eyelashes, false lips and a mountain of false yellow feathers — for her debut at the Lido. Until that point she had seem horribly out of place, simply not coarse-grained enough to take the leering, taunting life. The strange thing was, up on stage she looked like everyone else.

Last night's instalment, on an earnest experimental dance group called Sponnoch, was funny, sad and rather surprising. The group fell into the clutches of Kenny Lynch, actor turned agent, who with his henchmen looked them over extremely dubiously. It was mutual hate at first sight, subsequently attested by the BBC's bleep. Sponnoch saw themselves as artists. Lynch, repeatedly wiping his nose with the back of a forefinger, had the sublimest contempt for "all this art business". He passed them to Rick Wakeman, who had the sublimest contempt for them too. Sacked by Wakeman, they bickered, and fell apart.

Michael Church



Sancho Panza gets to know the locals and (right) Bujones reveals flawless skill and character

Dance

Chance and challenge for Nureyev

Don Quixote

Paris Opéra

There are sceptics in Paris who will tell you, no doubt scandalously, that the dispute which caused Rameau's *Plateau* to be abandoned as the season's first production at the Opéra was not altogether to be regretted, given the way rehearsals were going. Be that as it may (and this theatre is as famous for its difficulties as for its rumours), it seems that the dispute affected the man who raises the curtain on opera nights, but not the one who does that for the ballets. Consequently, it fell to Nureyev's *Don Quixote* to reopen the theatre after its enforced closure.

Except for some roped-off areas where builders are evidently still active, there is not much difference to be seen in the front of the house from the works that have been taking place. Presumably it is behind the scenes that improvements were most needed. That is as true of the innumerable working rules as of the physical conditions, and it is encouraging to hear that all the regulations are to be revised and renegotiated over the coming months.

Another matter affecting the future of the ballet company is expected to be resolved this month, when it should become known whether Rudolf Nureyev will accept the invitation to

succeed Rosella Hightower as director. It is no secret that he is seriously interested; but equally that he will take on the job only if certain requirements are guaranteed.

His stipulations will involve, among other things, more frequent performances than in the past. Hightower has already been pushing the same way; hence the use of other Paris theatres for some programmes, supplementing the Opéra itself; hence also the increased commitment to touring, within France and overseas. Covent Garden is on the provisional itinerary for July, subject to an agreement on terms for an exchange visit by the Royal Ballet at a later date.

Meanwhile, the revival of *Don Quixote* demonstrates the company's strength at all levels, and some limitations too. It also makes clear how much Nureyev and the French dancers have to offer each other. Taken as a whole, there is no company in western Europe with a higher level of technical accomplishment, and the effect that has is especially apparent in the scene of *Don Quixote's* dream.

In all previous productions I have seen, that was something of an anticlimax: choreographically an attractive contrast, in its lyrical classicism, to the lively comedy of the rest of the ballet, but never well enough danced to compare

seriously with, say, the Kingdom of Shades episode which has a similar function in the full-length *Bayadère*. The way they dance it in Paris is a revelation.

There is a little trio, for instance, which generally goes for almost nothing. At the Opéra, it is given by three ranking soloists, Fanny Gaido, Jennifer Coburn and Isabelle Guérin, each of whom has perfect schooling and a clear determination to show just how beautifully she can dance. The rest of the ensemble, although less prominent, are no less polished.

"What a pity you missed Elisabeth Thalén as Queen of the Dryads," I was told. She was the first of three casts in the role; I know her to be a fine dancer and, at 23, she has just been promoted to étoile. But there was no cause to complain about either of the young women I did catch in that part, Françoise Logier, with her soaring leaps, or Yannick Stephan, more pliant and full of youthfully grave charm.

In the leading roles, I saw Florence Clerc one night with Fernando Bujones: an unexpected partnership, thrown together at a few hours' notice because Noëlla Pontois was ill. In spite of such limited preparation together, they danced dazzlingly, with humour and virtuosity. Bujones (the youngest of the international dance stars) is renowned mostly

for his flawless skill but deserves credit equally for his sense of character.

Monique Loudières, who danced *Kiri* the next night, was Nureyev's own choice for the role. That caused some mutterings, because she is fairly junior (one seems to have heard of similar reactions to *Don Quixote*). Her performance fully justified his insistence by its humour and outstanding liveliness. The dream sequence, when she has to represent Don Quixote's vision of Dulcinea, suited her less well, but I have never seen a more passionate account of the love duet in the gypsy camp.

Patrice Bart partnered her with as much consideration and pride as if she had been a star instead of only a soloist, and, although his dancing does not have the fire of Nureyev or the bravura of Bujones, it is full of a disarming spirit of fun.

Patrick Marty is not at all a bad

Don Quixote, Fabrice Bourgeois is rather a good Sancho Panza and Georges Fillet's Gamache is a riot of comic invention; especially memorable is the way he has made a delicious solo for himself simply out of folding up a handkerchief.

But none of those roles comes off half so well with the alternating cast.

Several young dancers caught the eye in small roles; notable among them was Olivier Patey as a

wildly whirling gypsy soloist one night and an irresistibly dashing Esopus the next. As the street dancer, however, Francesca Zumbo proved that, in some contexts there is no substitute for experience: Marie-Claude Dubus makes more of the steps, but cannot match Zumbo's flair and command of the stage.

The Paris production uses Nicholas Georgiadis's designs, first seen in Nureyev's revival of the ballet at Zürich; on the big stage of the Opéra they look even more handsome than before with their Goyaesque style. But the lighting was not all that it should be, and the scene changes were slower, noisier and less efficient than one would like. Also the orchestra, which can play very well when it wants, seemed decidedly off form even with John Lanchbery in charge.

The next performances of *Don Quixote* will be at the Palais des Congrès from June 22 until July 13. Most of January is given over to holidays and rehearsals, with two new programmes opening at the end of the month: a mixed bill at the Opéra including *Serenade*, *Pagliacci* and Dolin's *Pas de Quatre*, and a new production by Hightower of *The Sleeping Beauty* at the Palais des Congrès, both running until mid-March.

John Percival

Concert
Capricorn

St John's

The fifth anniversary series of the Macnaghten concerts necessarily involves some retrospective. Tuesday's programme paid tribute to four past benefactors of the enterprise: Vaughan Williams was their president for many years, and a tower of strength in difficult times; John Buller, Anthony Paine and David Hellwell were all chairmen of the organizing committee.

Yet as a concert experience it seemed longer than it was, and for much of the time almost dull. Vaughan Williams's Ten Blake Songs had Ian Partridge to sing them, with all his artistry and winsome tenor voice, and Christopher O'Neal was his spirited oboe partner. Yet the deliberately restricted musical apparatus, so admirable by intention, ultimately suggests a master's workshop doodling.

Of the past chairmen, John Buller was represented by an offshoot from his extended and engaging *Mimes of Mick, Nick and the Maggies*. Poor Jenny, a series of breaks and duets, proved trivial and uncharacteristic, though Capricorn's flautist, Philippa Davies, held attention often by her crisp, strongly formulated musicianship. She did much too for David Hellwell's *Metamusic*, whose episodes are firmly invented, less cogently held together.

Was the performance perhaps too relaxed? That seemed the case in Payne's *Paraphrases and Cadenzas*, an early work refurbished, quite substantial, but in this performance slack, and grey in atmosphere. The members of the Capricorn group were hard worked in much unfamiliar material, and afflicted by illness, too.

Oliver Knussen's *Triptych* was given stronger projection when I heard them play it last year at the Bath Festival, though the Cantata (an oboe quartet, Mr O'Neal's persuasive ersatz vocalist) went well this time too.

The success of the concert was Philip Grange's brand-new song "On this bleak

Hut," an interior landscape, set sympathetically for voice and three instruments, rather in the tradition of Barber's "Dover Beach." There was plenty of atmosphere here, emotional suggestion, poetic response (even contradictory, when Thomas mentions "solidute"), but the instruments are markedly active in a musical idiom quite accessible, yet idiosyncratic.

William Mann

Theatre

Middle-class role-playing

The Round Dance

Royal Exchange, Manchester

First to unveil Arthur Schnitzler's most famous work after the 50-year stage embargo, the Royal Exchange arrives panting with eagerness to prove Keigen a work for our own time.

Schnitzler's scheme of 10 cyclic scenes with a partner passing from bed to bed between each of them is as true now as it was in 1900, but it is a truth of the utmost sexual banality. What counts as he himself noted is its precise application to his own Vienna, which if disinterred after a couple of hundred years, may illuminate a unique way, aspects of our culture".

Casper Wrede's production blithely leaps forward to an indeterminate post-1945 British setting, opening with a scene between a northern tart and a squaddie in the clips, and moving up-to-date via blacked-up girls from Peckham to Crystal Gail, to a final encounter between the same girl and Schnitzler's court, transformed into a kilted Earl.

How much of this is countenanced in Charles Osborne's translation one can only surmise from the substitutions of Soho and the South Coast for the original locations. In performance, one is continually faced with the jarring anachronisms of veiled ladies, handkissing and master and servant

relationships in a society remote from such inventions.

The same applies even more forcefully to the sexual rules. The obsessive inquiries about past lovers, the sexual double standards for men and women, and the *chambre séparée* routine make no sense whatever in this swinging 1960s version. Nor has Mr Wrede found a satisfactory answer for the textual dashes where the various partners get down to business. We get pneumatic drills, passing trains, a musical box and — one happy invention — a faulty stater motor for the impotent lover.

All this offers is an easy laugh at the act of sex itself, rather than an element expressing the disenchanted tone of the play, like the *valse triste* that punctuates the original German production.

In the circumstances, and despite more dull acting than I have seen on this stage for a long time, some of the piece somehow struggles through. What emerges most pseudely is a development from the brutally direct relation-

Irving Wardle

Folk music

Communal joy

Nuova compagnia di canto popolare

Riverside

Larger, more theatrical evenings having been left behind in Southern Italy, La Nuova compagnia di canto popolare, or the New Popular Song Company of Naples, have come to Riverside Studios no more encumbered than the Chieftains when they tour with Irish music. In the mix of percussion, flute, mandolin and guitar, there are a surprising number of times when the Neapolitan company sound Irish, but they are also distinguished by a vocal dimension that reveals all its Arabic influences, and speaks for the affinity with Greek music.

Founded in 1967 to "preserve and promote" the authentic folk traditions of the Campania region in south-west Italy, the group sing, dance and play instruments while staying firmly inside a wide-ranging repertoire which stretches from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. Nothing is limited by that range, and most of their material is that which would be at home in village squares, with *villanelle* followed by *tarantella* or *strambotto*.

Much of the street drama is amplified by the singing and movement of Giovanni Muriello, a tenor hovering near the castrati range but possessed of a depth and feeling in his voice that permits him to portray and create many characters. With a *commedia* mask, he is suddenly a cat with claws; then, joining Fausto Verte in a nonsense song, he is *quarrachio* fish in love with a beautiful sardine, snapping castanets in a witty dance of courtship before returning to his distinctive musical instrument, a "Rommel pié".

While Signor Muriello's voice provides a major Arabic element to the sound, there are the *villanelles* to call on the skills of the entire company of six. The rhythmic changes that make their versions so surprising are dominated to a great extent by Corrado Sfogli's remarkable hands on small drums, and particularly on tambourines which supply more subtleties than many an elaborate modern drum kit.

The music is company work, played with communal joy, but the musician who supplies the most engaging melodic delicacies on guitar and mandolin is Nunzio Areni. They all provide vibrant musicality.

Ned Chaillet

An adult fiction

Ridley Walker, by Russell Hoban (Picador, £1.95)

This book was the cult sensation a couple of years ago in hardback, a hideously plausible account of life after the Bomb. No arts, no letters, no society; and, which is worst of all, continual fear and danger of violent death. It is set twenty centuries in the future in a Kent reshaped by Doomsday. The language is a debased dialect of English, like the Latin that the Goths spoke after the fall of Rome. Sticking through the vernacular like memoirs from our present, Folkstone has become Fork Stoen and Herne Bay Hornby Boy. Packs of wild dogs and packs of wild men forage on each other. And dimly in ritual stories they remember the days what had pictors on the wind and boats in the air pass the saurering gallak seas and flaming nebulys eye. There come a flash of life then bigger nor the wool world and it turns the nite to day. Then every thing gone

black. Nothing only nite for years on end. Plays kill people off and nimals nor there worn nothing growt in the ground.

The dialect is plausibly catching. Russell Hoban was an illustrator and writer of children's books before turning to adult fiction. He says of *Ridley Walker*: "It took five and a half years to write and ended up being written not even in proper English but in a broken and worn-down vernacular of it. What happened was that something took hold of me and didn't let go until it got itself on to paper in the way that it wanted to be."

What was it on to paper was a remarkable piece of thinking, man's science fiction. It is not easy, with the New Stone Age dialect, the distant echoes, and the Joycean puns, but it is a powerful vision, and a true fiction in that it tells us something about ourselves and the indomitable spirit of man. Ridley we sint as good as them before us. We've come way way down from when they ben time back way back.

Philip Howard

who regularly attend the services of the Church of England.

Of course there have been instances where the language of the Book of Common Prayer has changed. Its meaning and needed revision. The prayer for those who "indifferently minister justice" is an example. It is said that King George VI himself objected that it did not make sense. Some think it still does. Is that why they are taught to pray "Do not bring us to temptation"?

But language, as one learns from this book, is not the only or the most important change. After all, language will always be inadequate to describe God, or even to address Him. What are more important, and are identified by the contributors, are the changes (perhaps of emphasis) in doctrine, and the changes in ritual. The Kiss of Peace is described by David Martin as "a Christian variation of the touchy-feely". We may not agree, but we recognize the concept.

It is a pity that the attitude of this book is so polemical towards the leaders of the Church of England, even to the extent of emphasizing the profits that are to be made from sales of the Alternative Service Book.

Christopher Staughton

Paperbacks



Hoban: powerful vision

Mischief

Revolutions and Revolutions, by A. J. P. Taylor (Oxford, £3.50)

Terse and deceptively simple, these Taylorian talks on Revolutions and Revolutions began life as oral exercises aimed at the watching and even perhaps in some instances listening television public.

They are quick explorations of complicated subjects: the French Revolution about which libraries have been written, the eruptions of 1848 which in England dwindled into pictures on scarred turf later to become the Oval cricket ground, the Paris Commune of 1871 which MacMahon and Jules Ferry snuffed out with coarse and cruel thumb, and the Soviet revolution of 1917 which was a surprising pushover with the leading agitators suddenly being called home to fill leading, suddenly vacant roles. Trotsky had to be wired for to New York where he was earning an off-and-on living as a film extra.

But language, as one learns from this book, is not the only or the most important change. After all, language will always be inadequate to describe God, or even to address Him. What are more important, and are identified by the contributors, are the changes (perhaps of emphasis) in doctrine, and the changes in ritual. The Kiss of Peace is described by David Martin as "a Christian variation of the touchy-feely". We may not agree, but we recognize the concept.

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Christopher Staughton

Historical pageant

The Quest for Nonsuch, by John Dent (London Borough of Sutton Libraries and Arts Services, £3.50)

Local historians probably get more fun out of their work — sinking a shaft into history — than the world-view historians who range promiscuously over great swathes of the past. They acquire a proprietary feeling for their subjects and when, as in the case of Nonsuch, a vanished architectural masterpiece is involved, they have the excitement of assisting at a reconstruction.

As Mr Dent writes, the royal palace of Nonsuch "

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Will architects
win on fees?
page 13

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Business News

THE TIMES THURSDAY JANUARY 7 1982

THE STRUCTURAL GROUP
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Unions and employers demand reflation

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Senior industrialists and trade union leaders yesterday attacked the Government's economic policy and reasserted their demands that Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, must set the economy moving again.

Recent forecasts by the Treasury — which predict a 1 per cent overall level of growth this year with a 3 per cent improvement in manufacturing industry — were described by Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, as "utterly unacceptable".

Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, told yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council that the output forecasts amounted to continuing stagnation.

The Chancellor, who will shortly begin his traditional period of "purdah" in preparation for an earlier than usual Budget, possibly in March, described the forecasts as a realistic projection based, among other things, on past patterns of performance and behaviour. But he was left in no doubt by both the TUC and the CBI that their Budget submissions will

urge action to reflate the economy without fuelling inflation.

Sir Geoffrey told the NEDC that the general picture was of the economy adjusting to a lower rate of inflation and becoming more efficient and competitive, but as being "frustratingly slow".

The TUC, concerned at the continuing rise in unemployment, criticized the Chancellor's presentation for its lack of political vision and challenged him to feed into the Treasury model the impact of a £2,000m additional boost to public sector capital spending and a reduction in the rate of VAT from 15 to 12½ per cent.

On the basis of its results, the NEDC could then decide whether the impact was tolerable or intolerable. With the benefit of that sort of analysis, Mr Murray argued, the council would simply be "beating the air".

Sir Geoffrey, forced on to the defensive, claimed that the TUC proposal would involve a major exercise and said that for Mr Murray to describe the forecasts as unacceptable was like Canada resisting the tide.

£100m pipeline for North Sea

By Rupert Morris

Gas from three of the northernmost fields in the North Sea is to be brought ashore with a £100m pipeline by the summer of 1983 under a sharing agreement concluded between Shell, British Petroleum, Conoco and the British National Oil Corporation.

The three fields, Magnus, Murchison and Thistle, were to have been incorporated in the proposed £2,700m integrated pipeline which was abandoned last year after Treasury objections.

The new agreement, without which some of the gas might have been lost as a result of repeated reinjection, is expected to be followed by similar sharing agreements in other parts of the North Sea.

BNOC operating for itself, BP and Conoco, has ordered the building of a 57-mile, 20-inch pipeline linking northernmost Magnus to the Brent terminal, with two spurs bringing in gas from Murchison and Thistle. At Brent the gas will be fed into Shell's Flags pipeline, running 278 miles south-west to St Fergus.

Methane gas will be extracted at St Fergus and sold to British Gas. Terms of this sale have yet to be negotiated.

The remaining gas liquids are expected to be put through the Shell/Esso separation plant at Mossmorran, Fife.

BNOC has already ordered the steel pipe from British Steel, contracted MK Shand to coat it at Invergordon, and arranged for Brown & Root to lay the line between April and September this year. When completed, the northern leg is expected to carry 100 million cubic feet of gas per day.



Jobbers take pay cuts after slump in profits

By Gareth David

Directors and senior employees of stockbrokers Akray & Smithers have taken pay cuts after a slump in profits from £20m to £5.5m in the year to September 25. The highest paid director received £54,805 against last year's £98,224, with all nine directors earning salaries in the range £45,000—£55,000 whereas last year they had all earned in excess of £80,000.

No senior employee earned more than £50,000 in 1981, with the majority in the

UK SECTOR

NORWEGIAN SECTOR

ST FERGUS

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Institutions: a need for respect not reverence

It is one thing to respect the institutions, pension funds, insurance companies and unit trusts, who handle the nation's savings, but quite another to leave them. Yet many in the City are doing just this even though these institutions are as likely to lapse into error and muddle like everyone else. Prudential Assurance, our biggest investor is hailed for summoning Mr Habitat to its bar at the famous Holborn headquarters where he yesterday explained the thinking behind the merger planned with Mothercare.

This institution whip-cracking comes hard on the roasting of Lord Grade and his associates at Associated Communications Corporation for awarding around £750,000 to former colleague Mr Jack Gill who has left the group. The Pru itself ticked off fellow institutions last November for being irresponsible in selling out their shares in T.W. Ward, the cement maker in a Rio Tinto-Zinc dawn raid.

On the face of it, Mr Conran's visit looks pointless. What can he hope to tell the men at the Pru that he has not already told his own shareholders? If the answer is nothing then one can only muse at the minutes of the meeting which will presumably be prepared.



Terence Conran, chairman of Habitat

The Pru and several other institutions also seem to be getting into a muddle over their investment policies. They must decide whether they are in the business of backing entrepreneurs or not. Entrepreneurs take risks to win the sort of profits that escape more pedestrian businessmen, but sometimes they slip up. Mr Selim Zilkha succeeded brilliantly at Mothercare for some years before the secret of growth began to elude him. He hands over to another entrepreneur who thinks he can do for Mothercare what he has already done for Habitat.

There seems to be little sense in backing both Mr Zilkha and Mr Conran and then, or so it seems, ponder ditching Mr Conran just as he exercises his entrepreneurial skills. If Mr Conran is to succeed, he must have time and time is surely what the great institutions are in a position to make available, given their own long term investment requirements.

One problem here is that institutions are perceived by outsiders to be clannish and unforgiving. The Australian entrepreneur Mr Holmes à Court, Lord Grade's new colleague, seems to have gone down reasonably in the City, but many in the square mile are as unforgiving as ever to Mr Tiny Rowland, whom, it seems, can do no right.

It is time that institutions were dislodged from their pedestal of rectitude. The interests of individual institutions are not necessarily those of other shareholders; and their investment timidity may well go against the national interest. One or two of the big brethren are accused of blocking moves to unseat lethargic managements for no better reason than they get on very well with them.

Construction

Papering over the cracks

Britain's construction industry is among the nation's most hard-pressed sectors. Already about 20 per cent of its workforce are without jobs if the materials producers are included and probably 25 per cent if they are removed from the picture. Over the past

two years there has been a big downturn in the volume of orders which is reflected in a woefully inadequate house building programme and a neglect of Britain's basic infrastructure, such as roads, sewers and waterways.

In the past the industry has been firm supporters of a Conservative Government, although the property industry has discovered a far more profitable existence under the Labour Party, but this report is beginning to look ragged.

Yesterday's publication of Mr John Stanley's discussion document submitted to the National Economic Development Council perhaps underscores the present Government's dilemma in being able to cope and understand the construction industry within the context of its economic policies. At best Mr Michael Heseltine's and Mr Stanley's policies aimed at stimulating construction activity is piecemeal but lacking overall direction, while at worst they paper over the increasing cracks in the industry.

The last forecast from the Building Material Producers indicated that the industry's output could fall by a staggering 13 per cent in the current financial year on top of the 5 per cent decline in 1980. While recent workload surveys from the civil engineering contractors show the sector to be in a deep and prolonged recession.

One of these studies showed that if public sector pay increases were kept in line with the private sector, savings of between £4,000m and £5,000m could be made and that if only half of Government and local authority employees lost through natural wastage are replaced, then a further saving of £3,500m would be made by 1984-5. While at the same time, an injection of £6,000m into the Government's capital expenditure programme over the next two or three years, could increase national output by 4 per cent and cut unemployment by 500,000.

Aid for Ulster Qualified progress

The 1982-3 public spending programme announced by Northern Ireland Secretary Mr James Prior at Stormont yesterday will prove to be less of an economic boost to Ulster than his own upbeat advance billing had, perhaps unwittingly, led the Northern Ireland public, industry and unions to expect.

Government spending in the province is to be increased by £91m over the current year to £3,510m, although in real terms this is a rise of little more than one per cent. There are to be redeployments inside the Budget to reflect changing priorities.

Mr Prior forecast that the new spending would add 9,000 job "opportunities" (including 3,500 places in expanded youth training programmes, and, as such, not "real" jobs) but he was careful to stress that this would not mean a straightforward decrease of 9,000 in the province's current unemployment total of almost 109,000 since he frankly admitted that it was impossible to forecast what other jobs may disappear during the forthcoming year.

One of the budgetary redeployments is in favour of new house building and the rehabilitation and modernization of existing dwellings although in this field it is clear that the government is not prepared to spend as much as earlier indications had led observers to believe.

With some 25,000 unemployed, Ulster's hard-pressed construction industry may see an additional 2,000 jobs through the expanded housing programme, but, in the civil engineering sector, may lose a similar number. A big construction programme at Aldergrove Airport is nearing its end and road spending in the forthcoming financial year is being trimmed by £3m over the predicted last year. Virtually the only two main public contracts still running in Ulster are Belfast's link road between the M1 and M2 motorways and construction of the second Foyle Bridge at Londonderry, both of which are well advanced.

Construction

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Business Diary: Accountants' touting beyond our Ken

On your marks

In case you did not know the Trade Descriptions (Origin Marking) (Miscellaneous Goods) Order 1981 came into effect on New Year's Day. Despite this portentous circumstance, there is no shortage of textiles, carpets, clothing, shoes, cutlery and electrical appliances on offer in the January sales along London's Oxford Street. Displaying no visible signs of origin.

The order applies to these categories of goods and is intended to ensure that the consumer has an opportunity to see which country the stuff comes from before deciding whether or not to buy it.

The shops were notably complacent about their failure to comply. "Look, matey, it's got the price on it, and it's low," one trader aggressively told Business Diary. "That should be enough for anyone, right?"

A shoe shop selling "Japanese slippers" bearing the contradictory label "Made in Taiwan" commented: "Look, they are slippers like the Japanese wear. They buy them. We call them Japanese. Fair enough."

Mr Christopher Rogers, head of Westminster city council's trading standards

The long argument between architects and a succession of governments about the fixing of fees is approaching its final stage. Its progress is being watched with keen apprehension by other professions whose work is priced according to fixed charges, irrespective of the amount of labour required for each task.

The outcome of the architect's struggle is therefore of interest to such professionals as solicitors and to those who pay for their services.

Architects now occupy the centre of the stage because, almost 14 years after the Prices and Income Board decided that mandatory fee scales should be abolished, the Government has decided to abolish them and institute what it calls "free competition."

Mr Owen Luder, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, said confidently just before Christmas that voluntary changes being prepared by his organization were "within negotiable distance" of what the Government wanted.

He was speaking less than a fortnight after Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, had threatened to impose change by law if the architects failed to produce an acceptable blueprint for voluntary reform by early March.

So far there is no sign that the Government wants to compromise. There are essentially two stages in the "negotiable distance" mentioned by Mr Luder. One is to move from mandatory fees, under which an architect is paid a fixed percentage of the cost of the building, to a scale of percentages of the building cost of recommended fees, which give greater scope for haggling.

Fees charged by RIBA members under the present mandatory system are based on a scale of percentages of the building cost of each project. No member can charge less than the official percentage, which starts at 5.5 per cent on a new

take over the processing of cheques from clerks. Word processors quadruple the amount of work a typist can do. In practice, things are more complex. The theoretical gains in efficiency which the machines can deliver rarely materialise in full.

This is hardly surprising. In most economies, the actual level of productivity is far below the level which ought to be attained using existing machines. Many of the ambitious computerisation schemes of the 1960s,

as if it would destroy a large percentage of office employment by its ability to cut out copy-typing.

The result has been very different. We have seen an explosion in the amount of paper at work. A combination of this and the recession has produced an extraordinary paradox. The time of greatest concern in the West about technological unemployment has coincided with one of the worst productivity performances in post-war history.

Whatever may be the cause

of the unemployment? Again, the answer is no.

Let us suppose that we saw a dramatic gain in productivity through the introduction of new technology — so that productivity growth doubled or even quadrupled.

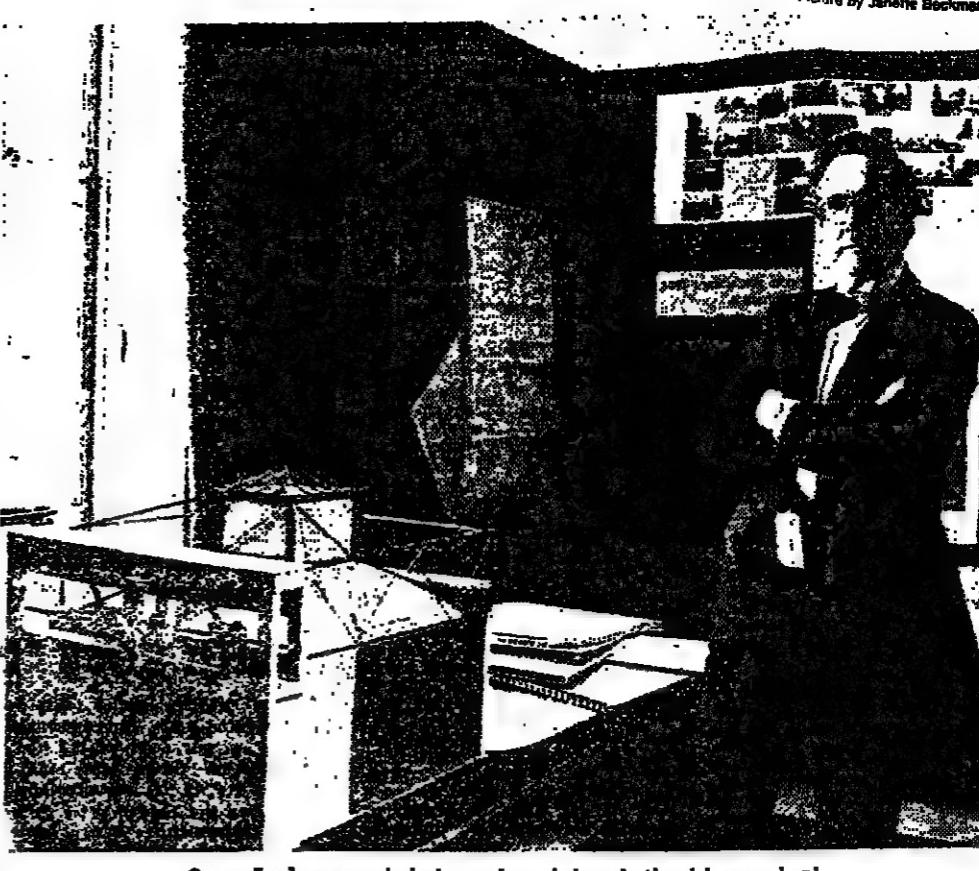
At the macro level, that would be a much more serious one. It is that kind of jobs available will change faster than people's ability to change their skills. There is potentially a problem here, but it ought not to be oversold.

In times of full employment, people are constantly losing one job and getting another. Much more training is obviously needed; but if the jobs are there, people can adapt or be trained to do them.

Anyone who says that the lump of labour fallacy is indeed that sounds as if they are just taking a Panglossian view that everything is for the best. That is manifestly not true with unemployment running at well over three million in Britain and rising throughout the industrial world. But false explanations lead to false solutions and eventually the abandonment of the search for correct answers.

Picture by Janice Beckenham

Can the architects outmanoeuvre Mrs Oppenheim on fees?



Owen Luder: worried about the minister's 'health warning'.

That is the type of "Dutch auction" that the Government will not permit.

The Order it has threatened to impose this year

would ban "any prohibition

of fee competition other than

one which is only a prohi-

bition on successive competi-

tive quoting".

Although architects and

quantity surveyors face the

same legal threat, the archi-

tects, are carrying the flag in

public through Mr Luder's

forceful campaigning.

His Institute is worried by what it

calls the "health warning" in

Mrs Oppenheim's package.

Mr Luder has a secret

weapon in his armoury. He

will deploy it in the fortnight

before meeting Mrs Oppen-

heim, just before the council

of his institute meets at the

end of January to debate fee

scales. The weapon is oppo-

sition in ministries other

than Mrs Oppenheim's De-

partment of Trade to her

victory for his institute,

which faces steady growth in

the small number of archi-

tects who qualify to practise

but prefer not to belong to a

professional institute. Mr

Luder's hand has been weak-

ened by a decision last year

of the statutory Registration

Council which issues codes

of conduct for all architects,

whether they belong to

institutes or not.

The council decreed last

year that before agreeing to

work for a client, an archi-

tect should define the terms

of the agreement including

"the method of calculation of

remuneration". Constitu-

tional experts in the pro-

fession believe that the

clause amounts to an accept-

ance of fee bargaining before

appointment.

Hugh Clayton

Economic notebook

The fallacy that automation costs jobs

as if it would destroy a large percentage of office employment by its ability to cut out copy-typing.

The result has been very different. We have seen an explosion in the amount of paper at work. A combination of this and the recession has produced an extraordinary

productivity gain in efficiency which the machines can deliver rarely materialise in full.

This is hardly surprising. In most economies, the actual level of productivity is far below the level which ought to be attained using existing machines. Many of the ambitious computerisation schemes of the 1960s,

take over the processing of cheques from clerks. Word processors quadruple the amount of work a typist can do. In practice, things are more complex. The theoretical gains in efficiency which the machines can deliver rarely materialise in full.

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At first sight it seems so like common sense. People work in factories and offices, either by shorter working weeks or by changing our idea of work.

But even if the microprocessor and the robot could be introduced in a way that used them to their greatest potential, there would be no necessary increase in unemployment. One reason is that in the offices where it is introduced, new technology is often used to increase the information available to managers rather than cut staff. Thirty years ago, the photocopy looked

of the unemployment of the past six years, it cannot be produced by technology raising productivity thus wiping out jobs. Employment has fallen less over the past 10 years than anyone would have predicted in 1970 had they known what was going to happen to output in Britain and the world. Productivity has grown less, not more, than in the 1960s.

But suppose that there is a very substantial cut in the cost of providing goods, or services. Either people will buy more, as they are doing with goods like calculators which have fallen in price dramatically, or they will be able to spend less of their income, as might happen if car prices fell because of automation in the factories. But if they spend less on cars they will have more to spend on other things. So the result is not to abolish jobs but to transfer them.

There are two common objections to this. The first is that in some way the economy will be saturated with goods. It is, of course, possible that one day we shall all be so rich that we have

nothing that we want. There is no sign in the economic debate going on at present which indicates that this is something many people feel now.

The second objection is a much more serious one. It is that the kind of jobs available will change faster than people's ability to change their skills. There is potentially a problem here, but it ought not to be oversold.

In times of full employment, people are constantly losing one job and getting another. Much more training is obviously needed; but if the jobs are there, people can adapt or be trained to do them.

Anyone who says that the lump of labour fallacy is indeed that sounds as if they are just taking a Panglossian view that everything is for the best. That is manifestly not true with unemployment running at well over three million in Britain and rising throughout the industrial world. But false explanations lead to false solutions and eventually the abandonment of

Football

How United stopped the march to exits by disgruntled followers

By Keith Macklin

Manchester United 1 Everton 1
The Old Trafford title providers gave their supporters 60 minutes of stalemate and only 10 minutes of sparkle last night. The last few minutes of frantic action produced an equalised against a team which Everton who had scored seven times in their fourth consecutive League game after Sharp had put them ahead with an excellently controlled and finished goal.

A cross from the right created a scramble at the United goalmouth, but eventually Bailey got his hands on the ball. When Stapleton saw the crowd roared in anticipation, he and Robson, one of McCarver's most experienced defenders, seemed uncertain what to do and eventually had a tame shot which gathered by Southall. Stapleton then surveyed a clear route up the left, but the cross was a gift for Southall.

It was pedestrian stuff from the hosts, but at last there came a move which had the First Division, though the finish, improved the quality of the move. Stapleton, McCarver, Robson and Droy combined neatly on the right, Droy then eventually crowded on to the ball.

Sharp made a splendid run for Everton, but shot over the bar, and on the other end Robson sent a shot which had more power than direction. Robson had another half chance for McCarver, but he hesitated and was lost. The same Irishman had the clearer of the two goals so far when Ashburn's left-wing was dropped invitingly on to his instep. With all the goal to shoot at, he placed it wide, and it proved a costly mistake. Everton went to the other end, Irvine

Referee: N J Ashley (Newhaven)



Heath: plenty of progress in first full season.

Heath goes to Everton

Adrian Heath, Stoke City's under-21 international midfield player, was dropped to the bench, but he scored a goal. McCarver and Robson combined in the penalty area, and when Robson pushed the ball forward, Heath, the centre forward at last found time and space to finish off. His expression at scoring contained as much joy and the march to the exits of disgruntled followers was halted.

MANCHESTER UNITED 1 Everton 1
 G. Chapman A. Alston, C. Williams, N. Bailey, S. Robson, S. McCarver, S. Stapleton, M. Droy, C. McCarver, R. Irvine, A. Heath, S. McNamee, M. Lyons, A. Droy, S. McNamee, K. Richardson, R. McNamee, N. J. Ashley (Newhaven).

Referee: N. J. Ashley (Newhaven)

Leicester still in the dark

The floodlights went out at Stretford End last night, stopping the FA Cup semi-final between Hereford United for 27 minutes, and even when they came back on, watching Leicester City manager, Jock Wallace, was still in the dark about his team's fourth round draw.

Scunthorpe and Hereford drew 1-1 and will meet again at Hereford on Monday to decide who has the home fixture round the tie. Scunthorpe, who had put Hereford ahead after 15 minutes and Stewart scored an equalizer after 50 minutes. Six minutes later the floodlights failed and when play was restarted, neither side had the spark to light their hopes.

Managerless Bristol City, struggling near the foot of the third division and facing financial problems, earned a fourth round visit to Ascot Mills thanks to a teenager, Chandler, whose last-gasp goal brought victory at Peterborough. He smiled keenly

Maxwell for Oxford
 The publisher selected chairman of the club, David Maxwell, to lead the club through the financial difficulties, but he soon faced like-minded managers in the second division, who had to make do with a goal. McCarver and Robson combined in the penalty area, and when Robson pushed the ball forward, Heath, the centre forward at last found time and space to finish off. His expression at scoring contained as much joy and the march to the exits of disgruntled followers was halted.

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Referee: N. J. Ashley (Newhaven)

Yesterday's football and rugby

FA Cup
 Third round
 Preston 0-1 Bristol City 10-1
 Wimborne at home in Aston Villa
 Scunthorpe 0-1 Peterborough 1-1
 Shrewsbury 0-1 Shrewsbury 1-1
 Wimborne 0-1 Wimborne 1-1

Replay
 Sanderson 0-0 Rotherham
 Rotherham 0-0 Sanderson
 new date Monday, Jan 11

First division
 Mansfield 1-1 Everton 1-1
 Shrewsbury 0-0 Shrewsbury 1-1
 Wimborne 0-0 Wimborne 1-1

Third division
 Wimborne 1-2 Peterborough 1-1
 Shrewsbury 0-0 Shrewsbury 1-1
 Mansfield 0-0 Mansfield 1-1

Fourth division
 Wimborne 0-0 Halifax 1-1
 Postponed

POOL PROMOTERS ASSOCIATION CERTIFIED PPA DIVIDENDS

All dividends are subject to scrutiny.

VERNONS POOLS, LIVERPOOL

E600,000
 Six goes a penny Treble Chance
 This week 11 Top winners each receive £24,208

Six goes a penny Treble Chance
 Dividends to Units of 10p.
 Expenses and Commission for 19th December 1981 - 32.9%
 Ask your local collector for VERNONS EXCLUSIVE SIX GOES A PENNY TREBLE CHANCE COUPONS WITH THE INSTANT COPY

ZETTERS POOLS, LONDON E.C.
 It's a HAPPY NEW YEAR for all!
 TOP WINNERS... £5907 for 1/20p

20-a-1p
 TREBLE CHANCE
 Play FOR 10p
 24 pts £26,907.65
 23 pts £55.60
 22½ pts £9.45
 22 pts £4.85
 Expenses and Commission for 19th December 1981 - 35.6%
 NO NEED TO PAY MORE - YOU CAN AFFORD 20 LINES A-1/20p
 WRITE DIRECTLY TO ZETTERS (DEPT. N.C.), LONDON EC1V 2TS
 FOR COUPONS - OR ASK A FRIEND FOR YOUR COLLECTOR

LITTLEWOODS POOLS, LIVERPOOL
 What a Great Season!
 £41 Million
 ALREADY PAID TO WINNERS

TREBLE CHANCE PAYING 6 DIVIDENDS
 24 PTS. £272,722.00
 23 PTS. £24,621.28
 22½ PTS. £610.66
 22 PTS. £400.68
 21½ PTS. £257.60
 21 PTS. £73.12
 Extra Dividends to Units of 10p.
 Expenses and Commission for 19th December 1981 - 31.9%

CONTACT YOUR LOCAL COLLECTOR FOR COUPONS

PPA Note-Due to the Holiday period, receipt of winnings may be delayed.

Rugby League

Council make an early decision to extend season

By Keith Macklin

Peter Deeks completed his £175,000 transfer to Norwich City last night when he signed on the pitch before the club house door. Although the deal had been agreed, the move into the transfer market will be financed by Albion's loan from West Bromwich.

PETERBOROUGH 1 Albion 1-1

Stoke 1-1 Albion 1-1

Walsall 1-1 Albion 1-1

Southend 1-1 Albion 1-1

Sheffield Wednesday 1-1 Albion 1-1

Leeds 1-1 Albion 1-1

Blackpool 1-1 Albion 1-1

Nottingham Forest 1-1 Albion 1-1

Cardiff 1-1 Albion 1-1

Wigan 1-1 Albion 1-1

Wolverhampton 1-1 Albion 1-1

Bolton 1-1 Albion 1-1

Derby 1-1 Albion 1-1

Coventry 1-1 Albion 1-1

Swindon 1-1 Albion 1-1

Southampton 1-1 Albion 1-1

Sheffield United 1-1 Albion 1-1

Leeds United 1-1 Albion 1-1

Blackburn 1-1 Albion 1-1

Wigan 1-1 Albion 1-1

Wolverhampton 1-1 Albion 1-1

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Derby 1-1 Albion 1-1

Coventry 1-1 Albion 1-1

Swindon 1-1 Albion 1-1

Southampton 1-1 Albion 1-1

Sheffield United 1-1 Albion 1-1

Calendar of world sport for 1982

Angling

July 24: British men's championship, fourth division, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Alfreton
Aug 4-5: British women's championship, Long Eaton, Derbyshire
Aug 21: British men's championship, first division, River Hunsell, Bridgwater
Sept 17: British men's championship, second division, Bristol Avon
Sept 25: British men's championship, third division, River Trent (Newark)

Archery

Mar 28: British indoor championship, RAF Cosford
May 29-30: British field championship, Rhonda
June 12-13: British masters, Stoneleigh
June 27-28: Grand National meeting, Worcester College, Oxford
Aug 14-15: British target championship, Stoneleigh
Sept 11-12: World and European field championships, Kingsclere, Newbury

Athletics

Jan 29-30: AAA and WAAA indoor championships, Cosford
Feb 10: GB v Belgium, men; GB v Netherlands, women, indoors, Cosford
Feb 27: GB v Norway, men, indoors, Cosford; women's national cross-country championships, Carlisle
Feb 27: East Germany v GB, indoors, Seftenberg
Mar 6: English cross-country championships, Lee-on-Solent
Mar 6-7: European indoor championships, Milan
Mar 7: IAAF/Citizen Golden marathon, Athens
Mar 13: England v US, indoors, Cosford
Mar 21: World cross-country championships, Weymouth
Apr 19: Boston marathon (US)
May 9: London marathon
May 20-31: UK championships, Cwmbran
June 9: England v US Spain v Australia, men, Crystal Palace
June 12: National marathon championship, Gateshead
Jan 13: England v Australia in Yugoslavia v Czechoslovakia, men, Gateshead
June 15-19: GB v East Germany v Belgium, Crystal Palace
June 26: Bislett Games, Oslo
July 3-4: Sweden v GB v Japan, Malmo or Gothenburg
July 7-8: English schools championships, Birmingham
July 17: England v Kenya v Japan v Spain, men, Crystal Palace
July 24-25: AAA championships, Crystal Palace
July 24: Yugoslavia v England v Scotland v Spain, women, Maribor
July 29: World Games, Helsinki
July 30-31: Women's AAA championships, Crystal Palace
July 31: Scotland v England v Norway, men, Edinburgh
Aug 7: International meeting including IAAF/Citizen Golden Mile, Crystal Palace
Aug 11-12: Welsh Games, Cwmbran
Aug 13: Total Games, Crystal Palace
Aug 14-15: Scottish Games, Glasgow
Aug 27: Van Damme meeting, Brussels
Aug 28: Edinburgh Highland Games
Aug 30: British Games, Crystal Palace
Sept 6-12: European Championships, Athens
Sept 17: CoCois meeting, Crystal Palace
Sept 18-19: BAL Cup final, Copthall
Oct 24: New York Marathon

Badminton

Feb 24-25: England v Sweden, Huddersfield
Feb 26: England v Japan, Gateshead
Feb 28: England v Japan, Preston
Mar 2: England v Japan, Aston Villa
Mar 4: England v Japan, Bletchley
Mar 6: England v Japan, Farnborough, Hants
Mar 24-25: All England championships, Wembley
April 13-17: European championships, Boblingen, West Germany
May 10-11: Thomas Cup, Huddersfield
May 12-13: Thomas Cup: England v Malaysia, Gloucester
May 14-15: Thomas Cup, Preston
May 16-17: Thomas Cup: semi-final, England or Malaysia v Indonesia, Aston Villa
May 20-21: Thomas Cup final, Albert Hall
Oct 19-23: Masters, Albert Hall

Basketball

Jan 23: National Cup final, Leicester
Mar 12-13: National championship play-offs, Wembley
Apr 26-30: European men's qualifying round, Edinburgh
June 18: Europe v United States, Geneva
Aug 15-20: Men's world championships, Cologne
Sept 18: British season starts

Billiards, snooker

Jan 10-12: Lad's Caro snooker classic, Oldham
Jan 26-31: Benson & Hedges Masters snooker championship, Wembley
Mar 1-7: Yamaha Organs snooker classic, Derby
Mar 11-18: World professional billiards championships, Birmingham
Apr 20-21: World professional snooker championship, Sheffield
Sept 25-Oct 10: Jameson Whiskey/tournament, Derby
Oct 21-31: World team snooker championship, Reading
Nov 24-Dec 4: UK snooker championship, Preston

Bobsleigh, toboggan

Jan 9-10: Heaton Gold Cup, Cresta Run
Jan 15-16: British 4-man bob, St Moritz
Jan 16-17: Curzon Cup, Cresta Run
Jan 22-24: 2-man bob, Cortina
Feb 1-2: British Cup, Cresta Run
British 4-man bob, St Moritz; European 4-man bob, Cortina
Feb 3-7: World 2-man bob St Moritz
Feb 13: Grand National, Cresta Run
Feb 13-14: World 4-man bob, St Moritz

Bowls

Feb 9-12: World indoor championships, Croydon
Mar 22-25: English indoor championships, Rugby, Thornhill BC
June 4-5: Masters, Worthing
June 21-23: English ladies' women's championships, Worthing
June 21-23: English men's championships, Cardiff
Aug 9-10: English women's championships, Lancington Snares
Aug 9-10: British men's championships, Worthing
Aug 13: English invitation singles finals, Worthing
Aug 21: Midleton Cup, Worthing
Aug 23-27: British Isles men's championships and home internationals, Edinburgh
Aug 28: Under-25 finals, Eastbourne

Boxing

Jan 13: England v Ireland, Coventry

Apr 4: ABA semi-finals, Preston

May 7: ABA finals, Wembley

Canoeing

May 15-16: British wild water championships, Tryweryn
July 15-16: International sprint, Nottingham
July 23-24: World sprints, Belgrade
Aug 7-8: British sprints, Nottingham
Sept 4-5: British open slalom, Tryweryn
Oct 30-31: International slalom, Llangollen

Cricket

Jan 13-18: India v England, fifth Test, Madras
Jan 24, 26, 27, Feb 7: Australian one-day finals
Jan 27: India v England, one-day, Cuttack
Jan 30-Feb 3: Australia v West Indies, third Test, Adelaide
Jan 30-Feb 4: India v England, sixth Test, Kanpur
Feb 1-2: Sri Lanka v England, Colombo
June 2: England v India, one-day, Headingly
June 4: England v India, one-day, Oval
June 10-15: England v India, first Test, Lord's
June 24-28: England v India, second Test, Old Trafford
July 1-3: England v India, third Test, the Oval
July 17: England v Pakistan, one-day, Trent Bridge
July 19: England v Pakistan, one-day, Old Trafford
July 21: England v Pakistan, one-day, Lord's
July 23-24: England v Pakistan, second Test, Lord's
Aug 26-31: England v Pakistan, third Test, Lord's
Sept 4: NatWest Bank Trophy final, Lord's

Croquet

May 20-23: Inter-counties tournament, Southwick
May 28: Wales v Scotland, Southwick
June 5: England v Wales, Colchester
June 12: Scotland v England, Southport
June 14-19: Men's and women's championships, Cheltenham
July 12-17: Open championships, Hurlingham
Sept 7-11: President's Cup, Hurlingham
Sept 20-25: Peel Memorials, Southwick
Oct 2-3: All-England finals, Rosehill

Cycling

Jan 24: British cyclo-cross championships, Sutton Coldfield
Feb 20-21: World cyclo-cross championships, Aigues-Mortes, France
Apr 13-14: Sealink international, Ostend, Manchester
May 23-June 5: Tour of Britain, Bournemouth/Blackpool
June 20: British women's road race, Hull
June 22: British professional road race, Harrogate
July 3-25: Tour de France
July 26: British track championships, Leicester
Aug 1: British amateur road race, Aigues-Mortes
Aug 23-29: World track championships, Westworth

Darts

Jan 9-10: World professional championships, Stoke
Feb 23-24: World KO Cup, Oldham
April 3: Nations Cup, Wembley

Equestrianism

Mar 31-Apr 4: Birmingham international show jumping
Apr 15-16: Badminton horse trials
Apr 16-17: Royal Windsor horse show
May 28-30: Windsor horse trials
June 2-5: Hickstead show jumping
June 2-5: Royal Bath and West Show, Shepton Mallet
June 3-6: Bramham horse trials
June 8-10: World show jumping championships, Edinburgh
June 13-15: Great Yorkshire Show, Harrogate
July 19-24: Royal international horse show, Wembley
July 29-Aug 1: Nations Cup show jumping, Hickstead
July 2-7: Royal Dublin show
Aug 11-15: World driving championships, Apeldoorn (Netherlands)
Aug 13-14: Midland Bank championships, Luton
Aug 19-22: European junior horse trials championships, Hickstead Park
Aug 27-29: British hunting trials, Hickstead
Sept 1-5: World horse trials championships, Luhmuhlen (West Germany)
Sept 12-13: Burghley horse trials
Sept 17-19: Benson and Hedges championship, Cartmel
Sept 20-23: International horse trials
Oct 4-6: Wyke horse trials
Oct 4-6: Horse of the Year show, Wembley
Dec 15-20: Olympia show

Fencing

All events at Beaumont Centre unless stated
Feb 6-7: Beaumont Cup women's foil
Feb 12-13: Leon Paul Cup, men's foil
Feb 12-13: Cole Cup, sabre
Feb 12-13: Masters international épée
Apr 3: Desprez Cup
Apr 9-11: World youth championships, Buenos Aires
May 1-2: Mihai-Holles international
May 1-2: British foil championships, Corbridge
May 1-2: British sabre championships, Bristol
June 19-20: British championships, Mexico City
July 15-20: World championships, Mexico City
Oct 28-Nov 1: European championships, Modling (Austria)

Gliding

June 5-12: British open class, Lasham Airfield, Alton
July 10-15: British 15m championship, Dunsdale Downs
Aug 7-12: British standard class championships, Booker Airfield, nr Marlow

This will be a marvelous sporting year. Pride of place must go to the football World Cup in Spain in June and July; admittedly it will cut across traditional English summer pastimes such as Wimbledon, the Henley regatta and the Test cricket series against India.

There will be 24 nations competing for the World Cup and only one place is still in doubt; New Zealand and China will soon have resolved the differences arising from their play-off in the Asia and Oceania qualifying group. The final will open on the evening of June 12 in the Nou Camp Stadium, Barcelona, where the holders, Argentina, will kick off in group 1 (which otherwise is Alicante and Elche). The opening ceremony and inaugural match are expected to attract a worldwide television audience of 1,500m.

It must be explained that because of the unwieldy number of teams, the 1982 World Cup will be spread over 29 days and 52 matches. At the draw on January 16, the qualifiers will be divided into six groups which will be played on a league basis. The first two in each group will proceed to the second phase: four league groups of three, and the winners will go forward to the semi-finals, a straight knockout with the losers playing for third place.

England struggled to qualify and can think themselves rather fortunate to have been seeded. They will play their first round matches in Bilbao, an arrangement which is due to the Spanish organisers to control the entry and movement of the hooligan element among the English fans.

There are also Scotland and Northern Ireland to cheer. Scotland will be

hoping to make amends for their disastrous showing in the 1978 finals in Argentina which was marred for them by a welter of false optimism, a couple of poor results against Peru and Iran and the Willie Johnston doping furore.

Football aside, there is much to make the mouth water. In the autumn the Commonwealth Games are set for Brisbane. At one time political boycotts seemed likely to ruin these games, but prospects are brighter because the England cricket tour to India was allowed to go ahead and because the Welsh Rugby Union decided to reject the invitation to South Africa.

Sporting links with South Africa are still a bugbear and some African political leaders are bound to use the Springbok tour to New Zealand last summer as an excuse to keep their athletes at home.

The Commonwealth Games apart, athletes will have a considerable amount at stake, financially as well as competitively. It is now permitted for advertising and endorsement money to be paid to national governing bodies, and they are instructed to set up trust funds for athletes after they retire. Whether an athlete will receive all the money paid for, say, appearing in an advertisement depends on the attitude of each national parent body.

On the track, Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett are lined up to run in three challenge races. There is some doubt whether Ovett will be fit for the first, over 3,000 metres at Crystal Palace on July 17, because he has injured himself in training.

Nicholas Keith
Sports Editor

Football World Cup

Spain: June 13-July 11

June 13-25: first phase: Group 1, at Vigo and Corunna; Group 2, Gijon and Oriente; Group 3, Alicante and Elche; Group 4, Bilbao and Villaviciosa; Group 5, Valencia and Zaragoza; Group 6, Malaga and Seville.

July 18-26: second phase: Group A, Madrid; Group B, Barcelona; Group C, Valencia; Group D, Málaga and Seville.

July 28-Aug 2: third phase: Group A, Madrid; Group B, Valencia; Group C, Barcelona; Group D, Seville.

July 11: Final, Bernabeu Stadium, Madrid.

Mascot men (clockwise from left): the Spanish organizers' Narrajanita, England's Bulldog Bobby, Northern Ireland's Yer Man and Scotland's Sandy.

Other fixtures

Feb 28: England v Northern Ireland
July 1: Benson and Hedges Cup final, Lord's
July 2-3: England v Pakistan, first Test, Edgbaston
Aug 12-16: England v Pakistan, second Test, Lord's
Aug 26-31: England v Pakistan, third Test, Lord's
Sept 4: NatWest Bank Trophy final, Lord's

Golf

Apr 8-11: US Masters, Augusta
May 14-16: Brabazon Trophy, Woburn
May 28-31: PGA championships, Hillside
May 31-June 3: Amateur championships, Portrush, Northern Ireland
June 8-12: Women's amateur championships, Walton Heath
June 17-20: US Open, Pebble Beach
July 24-26: St Andrews Trophy, Arnhem
July 15-18: Open championships, Royal Troon
July 20-21: English amateur championships, Royal Liverpool
July 24-25: Women's Open, Pebble Beach
Aug 1-4: Curtis Cup, Denver
Aug 5-8: US PGA championship, Tulsa
Aug 25-27: Women's amateur stroke play championships, Downfield
Sept 8-11: Hennessy Cup, Ferndown
Sept 15-18: Men's world team championships, Lillehamer
Sept 22-25: Bob Hope tournament, Moor Park
Oct 14-17: Suntry matchplay tournament, Westworth

Greyhound racing

Apr 3: Grand National final, White City
June 26: Derby, White City
Sept 5: St Leger, Wembley

Gymnastics

Jan 16: Champions Cup, Albert Hall
March 6: Wembley international
April 3: Champions All, Wembley
May 21: Junior gymnast of the year finals, Wembley
June 18: USSR scholarship finale, Crystal Palace
Sept 12: World acrobatics championships, Wembley
Sept 17: Commonwealth invitation event, Brisbane
Oct 22-24: World championships, Zagreb
Oct 27-31: USSR display teams, Wembley

Ice skating

Jan 23-24: European women's speed championships, Heerenveen
Jan 25-26: European figure, Oslo
Feb 2-3: European pairs, Lyons
Feb 6-7: World sprint, Alkmaar
Feb 13-14: World women's speed, Inzell
Feb 20-21: World men's speed, Inzell
Feb 26-27: World figure, Copenhagen

March 3-4: World indoor speed, Mouton, France

March 27-28: St Ivel International, Richmond

Nov 7-8: Ricoh Trophy (prov) (now) British ice dance, Nottingham

Dec 19 (now) British ice dance, Nottingham

Dec 24-25: Echelon Stakes, Sandown

July 8: Cup, Newmarket

July 17: Irish Oaks, The Curragh

July 24: King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, Ascot

July 27-31: Goodwood meeting

Aug 17: Benson and Hedges Gold Cup, York

Sept 28: Middle Park Stakes, Newmarket

Oct 2: Cambridge Stakes, Newmarket

Oct 9-11: St Leger, The Curragh

Oct 15-16: Doncaster Stakes, Newmarket

Oct 16: Champion Stakes, Newmarket, Cesarewitch, Newmarket

Oct 23: Future Stakes, Doncaster

Nov 13: Mackeson Gold Cup, Chesterfield

Nov 27: Gold Cup, Newbury

Dec 11: Kennedy Construction Handicap Chase, Cheltenham

Dec 22: King George VI Stakes, Kempton Park

Jan 21: GB v Sweden, King's Cup

Sea and chips new aids for sailing

As the 28th London International Boat Show opens at Earls Court, Michael Frenchman seeks out the latest in aids and equipment for the yachtsman and small boat owner



Photograph by Tommy Hindley

And a man-made star to sail her by...

And a man-made star to sail her by...

As more and more electronic aids become available for the small boat owner, it will be all sea and chips for the visitor to the International Boat Show, opening at Earls Court today. The silicon chip and microprocessor are revolutionizing boat instrumentation and navigation systems.

Steering by man-made stars in the sky is notable. The first satellite built by the United States Navy's Navigation Satellite System (TRANSIT) will affect the yachtsman and boat-owner more than any other development during the present decade.

The big breakthrough came when Thomas Walker sawed the price of their newly-launched 801 satellite navigator ("sat-nav" for short) to £1700* at last year's show. There are now over a dozen kinds of sat-nav sets on the market, which is becoming vastly more competitive. One or two American sets have family. Sat-navs are still regarded with great suspicion

by many who are prepared to accept the effects of the electronic revolution in their daily domestic lives on shore.

The American TRANSIT system consists of five polar orbit satellites around the world at a nominal distance of some 665 miles from earth. When the first American sets were introduced they cost £10,000 or more; Thomas Walker, the market leaders, are today showing a simple sat-nav set, the 402, for only £95.

Partly because early electronic aids, including some rather primitive radio direction finders, often proved unreliable when first introduced, cruising yachtsmen have tended to be prejudiced against accepting new equipment until it has been well proved. They are also very conservative about buying anything which might make life afloat a little easier and less of an endurance test for the average two American sets are still regarded with great suspicion

additional functions, selling for £1700. The cheaper 402 will give only a position fix—latitude and longitude based on the actual satellite pass.

Walker's main competitor, the Danish company Demek, are bringing out an improved version of last year's model. This is known as the RS 5000 DS and is being distributed in this country by Delta Marine for £1,520.

It has facilities for computing compass and log, and a memory back-up system which retains all information fed into the sat-nav for the 30 days preceding switch off. A cheaper version of the Demek, without log and compass interfaces, will also be available.

All commercially available sat-nav sets work on exactly the same principle with minor refinements of additional facilities. Thomas Walker's original 801 is being replaced by the 802 model which will have an off-course alarm, dual voltage 12/24 volts, and some

is the MX2102, selling for about £2,900. Magnavox was one of the first companies to introduce sat-navs back in 1968.

One of the other home-based products, the Horizon 209, is made by the daddy of them all, Brookes & Gatehouse. This sat-nav set has some 665 miles from earth.

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memory back-up system which retains all information fed into the sat-nav for the 30 days preceding switch off. A cheaper version of the Demek, without log and compass interfaces, will also be available.

Mars Marine, an offshoot of the American confectionery company, have a limited information display sat-nav coming out at £1,550.

This has the advantage of consuming very little power—one of the major considerations for the sailing enthusiast as opposed to the powerboat man. Another American set, produced by Magnavox,

one of the major problems facing the yachtsman and boat-owner is knowing what equipment to buy. Is the manufacturer's claim justified? Does the item really work? Is it designed for a marine environment? Is it safe? Is it worth it or will something "cheaper" do the job just as well? These are just a few of the questions he must ask himself.

One person who tries to help the buying public make up its mind is Mr Brian Grant, editor of Geartest—a kind of seafarer's "Which?" He is probably the only independent tester of marine equipment in this country, and quite possibly the world. His laboratory is the upstairs bedroom and attic of a detached house in Farnborough that is where he is not using the professional laboratories like the National Maritime Institute or the Institute of Aviation Medicine which is almost

all kinds of items are tested, from the latest electronic logs, lifejackets, and hand-bearing compasses to safety harnesses, and even folding bicycles.

"What we are after is

the basic performance of the equipment—How it

stands up under test in

the laboratory and under real

conditions at sea," explains Mr Grant. He has found compasses that have been

several degrees out (one

type was eventually withdrawn from sale when this

was pointed out to the manufacturer) and safety harnesses which could have

strangled the wearer if he

had been thrown overboard.

Even before the notorious

Fastrail Race disaster, Geartest pointed out some of the

weaknesses of safety har-

nasses. Recently a whole

range of buoyancy aids and

lifejackets have been put to

the test. Geartest and

Which? are also collaborat-

ing on a project to evaluate

inflatable liferafts—an ex-

pensive exercise costing

about £16,000.

Geartest, which first came

out in 1976, has now gained

such a reputation for

thoroughness and objectivity in the marine equip-

ment industry that Mr

Grant has no shortage of

items to test. "We are posi-

tively showered with equip-

ment," he says.

"Some consumers believe

that manufacturers have

something to hide. Some-

times it happens, but it is

not usually the case. We try

to tell the consumer what

to look for. We give him

the guidelines."

Geartest is run on similar

lines to Which?, the Con-

sumers' Association magazine.

Mr Grant also has a five-

three-tier grading of value

for money. But he doesn't

know what might be the

best buy. This is because

the individual needs of the

boatowner are so variable.

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Educational, Careers and Training

BEDFORD JEWELLERY SCHOOL

Bedford Park, Goudhurst, Kent, TN17 2SH.
Telephone: Goudhurst (STD 0380) 211221.
Member of Girls' Schools Association (GSA)
and Girls' Academic Schools Association (GASA).

SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES 1982

The Governors of this Independent Public School for 400 girls are offering a number of Scholarships both to Boarding and Day Girls for September 1982.

Eligibility: Age must not be less than 10 years and not more than 14 years by 31st August, 1982.

The Examination: All Entrants—English (Comprehension and Poetry), Mathematics, Reading Test, General Paper, and Mental Ability Test.

In addition to French at 12+ and 13+

Venue of Awards: One Major Boarding Scholarship and One Major Day Girl Scholarship to the value of 70% of the annual fees and a number of awards, depending on the criteria, the value of which, of between 25% and 66% of the Boarding and Day Fees.

The Venue: Bedgworth Lower School, Hawkhurst, Kent. The Date: Friday, 30 March, 1982.

MUSIC SCHOLARSHIPS ARE AVAILABLE.

SCHOLARSHIPS 1982—SIXTH FORM AWARDS

THE HOLLINGTON PARK SCHOLARSHIPS

Four Scholarships, varying in value from one-third to two-thirds of the annual fees or day fees, will be available to candidates expected to achieve good G.C.E. 'O' Level results in June 1982. Awards will be made on the results of an examination in the three subjects chosen for G.C.E. 'A' Level, together with a General Paper, which will take place at Bedgworth Upper School at 10.30 a.m. on Friday, 29th and Saturday, 30th March 1982, and an interview. If necessary, arrangements will be made to accommodate free of charge candidates coming from long distances.

PRE-VOCATIONAL COURSE AWARDS

A number of awards up to the value of one-half of the current fees are available to girls wishing to enter Sixth Form to take Pre-vocational courses in General Service, Aircraft Maintenance, Food Industries (Hotel and Catering), Riding and Computer Studies; awards will be dependent on the candidate's school record, public examination results, a Scholarship General Paper and one nominated academic subject, and an interview.

DE MOAILLES TRUST BURSARIES

De Moailles Trust Bursaries are available to candidates who are studying in Church of England Clergy.

Provided that satisfactory standards are maintained by School, the award, which will remain as a proportion of the annual fees, will not be reduced in value by any increase in fees.

Applications forms for both Scholarships and Bursaries are available from the Registrar, Bedgworth School, Bedgworth Park, Goudhurst, Kent, TN17 2SH, who will be pleased to send further details and information about the school on request.

THE ROYAL SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL, 65 ROSSLYN HILL, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON NW3 5UD

The Board of Governors invite applications for the post of PRINCIPAL, a challenging and interesting appointment in a Hall of Residence situated on the charge of 135 girls from the Royal Soldiers' Daughters of serving and ex-service soldiers, who attend Inner London Education Authority primary and secondary day schools. The post entails not only the care and welfare of the girls and the direction of the Staff, but also close liaison with the day schools of the Staff; the work is primarily pastoral and administrative, but some educational and medical knowledge is highly desirable.

The School is in a modern well equipped building within which the Principal has an attractive self contained two bedroom flat free of charge. Board is also free of charge during term time.

Starting salary will be £5,402 plus London Allowance; service increments of £100 p.a. are awarded after the probationary period and after each completed year of service to a maximum of £700 p.a. The Principal is required to join the School's Island Avenue approved Pension Scheme. Paid holidays are the normal school holidays.

The successful applicant will be required to take up her appointment on 1st September 1982.

Applications in writing should be sent to the Secretary by the 18th February 1982, stating age, experience and qualifications.

The Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers

Applications are invited for the following post in the Education and Membership Department (re-advertisement)

Assistant Education Officer

To have particular responsibility for the organisation of the Society's examinations. Applications should have relevant experience and be able to cope with a varied workload with minimum supervision. Salary £15,750, £17,114 at step 20, £18,250, £19,400 at step 21. Applications, with curriculum vitae, should be made to:

The Education and Membership Officer

I.S.V.A.

24 Cogden Gate,

London SW1X 0AS

Closing date: 21st January

LONDON COLLEGE OF SECRETARIES

Comprehensive secretarial training Resident and Day Students. COURSE COMMENCES 14 JANUARY 1982

II PORT CRESCENT PORTLAND PLACE LONDON W1V 4DB 01-580 0766

ST. ANTHONY'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, KENSINGTON

Diploma, certificate and post-graduate courses begin in September. Applications, with curriculum vitae, should be made to:

Miss Wilson, telephone: 373 5621

St. Anthony's Secretarial College, 23 Langham Place, London W1X 8AS

Closing date: 21st January

2nd February 1982

Recruitment Opportunities

**THE COURT OF JUSTICE
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**
is organizing a competition, based on qualifications and tests, to constitute a reserve for future recruitment of

**english-language lawyer
linguists (translators)**

The net monthly salary for an unmarried official in receipt of the expatriation allowance will vary according to training and experience between BF 95,212 (£1,250) and BF 104,163 (£1,370)

Conditions:
 candidates must be nationals of one of the Member States of the European Communities; be under the age of 38 on 31 December 1981; have a perfect command of English, a thorough knowledge of French and a good knowledge of another official language of the European Communities; have an honours degree in law (United Kingdom or Ireland) or be a barrister, advocate or solicitor.

Further information and the obligatory application form (reference Official Journal of the E.C. no. C 328) may be obtained on request in writing from:
 Press and Information Office, Commission of the European Communities, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ;
 7 Alva Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PH;
 4 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9SG.
 Applications must be received not later than 31st January 1982.

Kensington Palace Curator, Court Dress Collection

...to be responsible for setting up the collection for initial display to the public some time in 1984. Its care and cataloguing, and its augmentation by further loans and gifts. Examples of dress on display will include Household, Civil, Diplomatic, Consular and Colonial uniforms; velvet and cloth Court Dress; uniforms of the Lieutenants and various Royal bodyguards and Household, together with examples of foreign diplomatic uniforms as worn at the Court of St James.

Candidates (normally aged at least 26) must have a sound knowledge of costume, preferably of uniforms. They should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours in History or History of Art, or an equivalent.

Please quote ref: G(1)382.

Department of Environment

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

Is a non-governmental voluntary organisation constituted of voluntary Associations devoted to family planning and support programmes in over one hundred different countries, largely through its own affiliates. It works in close collaboration with other international agencies and national programmes. The Associations are grouped into six regions. Applications are invited from suitably qualified applicants, to work for the East and South East Asia and Oceania Bureau (SESOB) based in London, UK.

Regional Director

who will head the Bureau. The successful candidate, male or female, will work in consultation with the Regional Council and its committees, composed of volunteers; assist associations in developing programmes, co-ordinate the provision of funds and technical assistance to associations and advise the International agencies at the national and regional level and advise the Secretary General on regional matters. This will require considerable travel in the field.

Candidates must hold a recognised degree in the humanities, social sciences or medicine and have substantial experience in a similar position, preferably in family planning and/or health programmes, preferably in social welfare, public health, family planning or population. First-hand knowledge and experience of the region is essential and knowledge of one of the regional languages is desirable. Applications are invited from candidates who will be between 40 to 55 years but any outstanding candidate above this age will be considered.

Salary £17,300 p.a. together with other fringe benefits.

Assistant Regional Director

who will be required to supervise a small team of Programme Officers based in the field and ensure that assistance required by Associations is provided. He/she will also deputies for the Regional Director in their absence and undertake field visits on his/her behalf.

Candidates must have qualifications and experience similar in nature and calibre to those for the Regional Director but may have experience at a lower level. The preferred candidate will be between 35 to 45 years.

Salary £13,850 p.a. together with other fringe benefits.

Programme Adviser

Provides in-depth analysis and interpretation of data/information on all aspects of the ESEAD region, i.e., family planning, population, social, economic and political trends. Candidates must have a degree, preferably in social sciences, economics/politics, together with experience in field-related research gained in the region.

Salary £19,800 p.a. together with other fringe benefits.

Applications, in English with full curriculum vitae and names of two referees, should be sent simultaneously to:

(i) Director Personnel, International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW.

(ii) Dr W. R. Raasayagam, Chairman, ESEAD Regional Council, 233 Middle Road, Singapore 0718, Republic of Singapore.

to reach them by 21st January, 1982.

SCOTLAND

Our client is the owner of an elegant country house hotel lying in its own large grounds near Inverness. They have asked us to help them find staff for the 1982 season, one to two people. We require two people, hard working persons who must be young, lively and who will enjoy the enormous variety of duties involved in a privately run establishment. These will include, everything from housekeeping, assisting with cooking to flower arranging. Please ring Jacques Garside for more details.

Tel: 01-730 5148
(24hrs)

Recruitment
Consultants

JAYCAR

NATIONAL GARDENS SCHEME Organising Secretary (designate)

Applications are invited for the above post from Persons aged between 35 and 50. Further details and job description may be obtained by writing to:

The Chairman,
National Gardens Scheme,
57 Lower Belgrave Street, London SW1W 0LR

Closing date for Police Graduate Entry Scheme. January 29th.

Because of the complex problems of today's society the Police have an increasing need for highly qualified men and women.

The 'Graduate Entry Scheme' is designed for people considered to have the potential for rapid promotion to the rank of Inspector and beyond early in their career.

You may apply if you are a graduate,

To Supt. John M. Adams B.A., Room 556, Home Office, Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT.

Please send me your booklet and application form.

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____

University/Polytechnic/College _____

My Degree Course _____ Ends _____ DTG4

POLICE OFFICER

IF YOU'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER US, WE'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER YOU.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

is organizing a competition, based on qualifications and tests, to constitute a reserve for future recruitment of

english-language secretarial assistants and typists

Qualification in a relevant subject, but those with specialised knowledge and experience of particular relevance to the field of work will also be considered. Maturity experience advantageous.

SALARY: As Curator Grade C £11,235-£16,085 or Curator Grade D £9,755-£12,350. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 29 January 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Almon Road, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0268) 88551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G(1)382.

Further information and the obligatory application form (reference Official Journal of the E.C. no. C 328) may be obtained on request in writing from:

Press and Information Office, Commission of the European Communities, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ;

7 Alva Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PH; 4 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9SG.

Applications must be received not later than 31st January 1982.

Chief Executive

£24,506-£26,225 (including London Weighting and supplement of 4%)

Applications are invited for the above post which will become vacant on the retirement of the present holder.

The Commission's present task is the management of new commercial and industrial assets in eight substantially developed new towns and to carry out the disposal of these assets to the private sector or local authorities as appropriate. The book value of the Commission's net assets is £348m, with a current net value of the order of £550m.

At Corby however, the Commission is carrying out a substantial industrial development programme to provide more jobs in the town following the closure of the steelworks.

The Chief Executive is responsible to the Commission for the whole of its organisation and operations, both at London Headquarters and in towns. Administrative and managerial ability of a high order is essential as the Chief Executive is required to play a leading role in the formulation of policy and the direction and co-ordination of a multi-professional team presently in central and detached locations. Applicants must also have the ability and will to carry out the Commission's role, for which it is responsible to the Secretary of State for the Environment, and maintain good relations with local authorities in all the towns concerned.

The post is in the London Headquarters and is pensionable. The Government has announced its intention to wind up the Commission in due course, but has stated that this will not be before 31st December 1984. Legislation will be required.

Further details of the Commission's function and organisation will be supplied on request.

Full applications marked "Confidential," together with the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees should be sent to R.M. Clarke, Chief Executive, Commission for the New Towns, Glen House, Stag Plaza, London, SW1E 5AJ not later than Thursday, 21st January 1982.

Selected applicants will be interviewed in Glen House on Friday, 5th February 1982.

Commission for the new towns

Partnership Secretary

Architects

London

The wide-ranging responsibilities of this post demand initiative, commercial good sense and sound administrative ability in order to contribute to the organisation and efficiency of the practice. The firm has an established reputation in the UK and overseas for the consistently high quality of its professional work. The Partnership Secretary will head the administration section, and will be responsible for advising the partnership on all legal, financial, personnel and general secretarial matters. Candidates, preferably aged from 35 to 45, must have experience of administration management including contractual legal matters, an ICSA or other appropriate qualification would be advantageous. The make up of the remuneration package is flexible and for negotiation, with a salary in the range of £13,000 to £16,000. A pension scheme is provided and relocation assistance available.

Write for an application form or send brief CV to the address below, quoting ref: PFS/7859/T on both letter and envelope, and advising us of any other applications you have made to PA Personnel Services within the last twelve months. No details are divulged to clients without prior permission.

Initial interviews will be conducted by PA Consultants.

PA Personnel Services

Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE. Tel: 01-580 6060. Telex: 27874.



A member of PA International

Assistant group secretary

Surrey to £11,000 + car



At the head office of a medium sized quoted group with subsidiaries in Europe and North America, and a range of products renowned for their quality and reliability.

The team is small and as the Group Accountant, to whom you report, combines both financial and secretarial responsibilities you will have ample scope to take on as much of the latter role as your experience and potential will allow. In addition to the statutory and legal side this could include acquisitions, insurance, pensions, properties, personnel, policy, vehicles and the H.O. payroll.

Aged from 25 you must have a legal or secretarial qualification. Industrial experience would be useful. Prospects for promotion to Group Secretary in two or so years are good.

Resumes including a daytime telephone number to E.J. Robins, Executive Selection Division, Ref. RO54.

Coopers & Lybrand Associates Limited
management consultants

Shelley House, Noble Street,
London EC3V 7DQ

EUROBONDS

The City based U.K. Subsidiary of a major European Bank, actively engaged in the management of and participation in international bond issues, requires an

ASSISTANT TO THE SYNDICATION MANAGER

Excellent character and a sound education are essential. Applicants should be numerate, well organised and enterprising. A knowledge of German and French would be an advantage.

Candidates with experience in capital markets would be preferred, but consideration will also be given to applicants (including college leavers with 'A' level passes) prepared to undergo training. Remuneration will be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Write in confidence enclosing a curriculum vitae to Box 896 G, The Times.

JOHN INNES INSTITUTE CELLULAR AND DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGIST

Applications are invited for a post of Head of Department which becomes vacant on the retirement of Professor R.W. Horne. The work of the department centres on plant ultrastructure, particularly the development of the cell wall, cell biology (including origins of intracellular gradients), the biochemistry and organization of the cell wall, and the control of cell division. The main area of research is the control of plant development and genetic engineering.

The post would suit a recent graduate with some working experience and familiar with the European institutions. An applicant must have a real interest in plant biology, including its cellular and molecular basis. Ability in French, German or Italian would be an added advantage.

The main duty of the post is the operation of the British Sections' European Information Service, including the production of a monthly bulletin circulated to all local authorities.

Further details and application form from the Executive Secretary, British Sections, R.L.U.L.A./C.E.M., 26 Old Queen Street, London SW1H 9HP. Telephone: 01-223 1036. Closing date: 21st January 1982.

CLOSING DATE: 21st January 1982.

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

38 Great Smith Street, Westminster, London SW1P 3AU

Tel: 01-222 0686 for further information and an application form.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

11.30 King of the Rocket Men: Concluding episode; 11.40 The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew Mysteries: a girl flees her would-be murderer. Guest stars include Tommy Sands, Vic丁丁 and Gary Crosby; 12.30 News After Noon; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: live from Pebble Mill studio; 1.45 King Rollo: for the very young viewer; 1.50 Stop! Go! another one for the tiny tots; 2.00 International Tennis: Live coverage of the Barrell World Doubles Championships, from Birmingham. The transmission switches to BBC 2 at 3.30, and there are highlights on BBC 1 at 10.20, 3.35. Play School: See BBC 2 at 11.00am for details.

BBC 2

4.20 Laurel and Hardy: cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Brendan Price reads part 4 of Edith Brill's *The Adventures of Conej*; 4.40 Huckleberry Finn and His Friends: Episode 1 of a new 12-part serial based on the Mark Twain stories. Two Canadian lads, Ian Tracey and Sammy Snyder, respectively play Huck and Tom Sawyer; 5.05 Newround: with Paul McDowell; 5.10 Blue Peter: the weekly magazine for the younger viewer; 5.40 News: with Richard Baker; 6.00 Regional news magazines. And (at 6.25) Nationwide. David Dumbleby has now joined the team of presenters; 7.00 Tomorrow's World: includes items on a new, lightweight personal cooling system, and a new power supply that's safer than the ring-main system we traditionally use. There is a new presenter Peter Macann; 7.25 Top of the Pops: with Peter Powell; 8.00 Wildlife on One: Ambush at Masai Mara, Kenya's dangerous wildebeest migration; 8.30 Seconds Out: Boxing world comedy. A concerted move to bring the new champion down to earth.

8.00 News: with John Simpson. And weather forecast.

8.25 Shoestring: Ten episodes of this very popular series deal about radio station's private eye being recruited. An elderly music hall star is convinced she spotted a murder in an empty house opposite her flat. Her daughter and son-in-law try to get her to forget about it. Starring Trevor Eve in the title role, and Madeline Thomas as the 'murder' witness (r).

10.20 International Tennis: Desmond Lyman introduces highlights from today's play in the Barrell World Doubles Championship, from the Exhibition Centre in Birmingham; 11.28 News headlines.

11.30 Now Get Out of That: Final programme in the repeated series. There are still some nasty obstacles to overcome before the Cambridge or the Oxford team can storm the castle to steal The Beast.

12.05 Weather forecast. And closedown.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS — BBC Cymru/Wales 0.57-1.0 pm. News, 1.00-1.05pm. News, 1.10-1.15pm. News, 1.20-1.25pm. News, 3.30-3.35pm. The Advocate Show; 3.30pm. Join BBC 1 8.0-8.25 Reporting Scotland 12.57-1.0 pm. News; 1.30-1.35pm. News; 1.40-1.45pm. News; 8.00-8.15pm. News; 8.30-8.45pm. News; 8.50-8.55pm. News; 8.55-8.58pm. News; 8.58-8.59pm. News; 8.59-8.60pm. News; 8.60-8.62pm. News; 8.62-8.63pm. News; 8.63-8.64pm. News; 8.64-8.65pm. News; 8.65-8.66pm. News; 8.66-8.67pm. News; 8.67-8.68pm. News; 8.68-8.69pm. News; 8.69-8.70pm. News; 8.70-8.71pm. News; 8.71-8.72pm. News; 8.72-8.73pm. News; 8.73-8.74pm. News; 8.74-8.75pm. News; 8.75-8.76pm. News; 8.76-8.77pm. News; 8.77-8.78pm. News; 8.78-8.79pm. News; 8.79-8.80pm. News; 8.80-8.81pm. News; 8.81-8.82pm. News; 8.82-8.83pm. News; 8.83-8.84pm. News; 8.84-8.85pm. News; 8.85-8.86pm. News; 8.86-8.87pm. News; 8.87-8.88pm. News; 8.88-8.89pm. News; 8.89-8.90pm. News; 8.90-8.91pm. News; 8.91-8.92pm. News; 8.92-8.93pm. News; 8.93-8.94pm. 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